LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 75. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 28 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals So help Indian Insurance Companies.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Dates	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
31 Mar.	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA x		20,857
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		11,120
9 „	MALWA* ..		10,938
16 „	MANTUA ..		10 946
23 „	RAZMA ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,572
30 „	DELTAK ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA*..		16,601
14 „	MOREA ..		10,953
21 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 „	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug	RWALPINDI*		16,619
11 „	MACEDONIA.		11,120
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 „	MANTUA ..		10,946

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,88

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
29th March	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia
31st March	†KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
10th April	†ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
24th April.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
26th April.	†MIRZAPORE..	Straits China and Japan.
28th April	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
7th June Connecting	RAWALPINDI at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia
5th July Connecting	RAJPUTANA .. at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia

† Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
28thMar.	BARJORA ..		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
28th „	KARAGOLA ..		East & South Africa.
29th „	VASNA ..		Busreh via Karachi
31st „	CHAKLA ..		Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
2ndApr.	VITA ..		Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
18th „	xELLORA ..		Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be obtained with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	5374	22nd Mar.	4 April.
Suez Maru ..	4646	2nd Apr.	11th „
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29th Mar	12 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	th apr.	16 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th „	30 „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th „	14 May
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th „	30th „
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th „	3rd June
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th „

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS .....I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL SUSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Peshawar Can
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant	Jamma	Patiala
Bombay	Jhelum City	Quetta
Cawnpore	Jhang	Rawalpindi
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Simla
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of mfstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract. Glaucoma Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra Ask particulars

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer. Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
V. THEVICA CO. Bunder Road, Kandy

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Methibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Sakhatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay),

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Then You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO & FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,[illegible]
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,36[illegible]
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,393	„ 9[illegible]

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bomb...

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, [illegible]

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES

INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 15.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End.
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,093

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE. NEW TIME TABLE FROM 1ST APRIL 1928.

ON and from 1st April, 1928, a new Time Table will be brought into force. The following are the important changes.

A new III Class Express Train will be introduced between Bombay and Delhi and connecting III Class Express train between Bina and Allahabad to the following timings.

197 DN. III CLASS EXPRESS

V. T. Bombay	dep.	8-30
Bina	arr.	5-30
	dep.	5-50
Delhi Jn.	arr.	18-0

198 UP III CLASS EXPRESS.

Delhi Jn.	dep.	10-0
Bina	arr.	22-50
	dep.	23-10
V. T. Bombay	arr.	19-10

199 DN. III CLASS EXPRESS.

Bina	dep.	7-15
Allahabad	arri	20-40

200 UP III CLASS EXPRESS.

Allahabad	dep.	10-15
Bina	arr.	22-15

Two through 3rd class bogie carriages will run on those trains between Bombay and Allahabad.

The first Express train for Allahabad will leave Bina on the 2nd April 1928.

On the opening of the Nerbudda Bridge the Allahabad Express train will be run between Itarsi and Allahabad via Jubbulpore.

An additional train will run each way between Pulgaon and Arvi to the following timings.

369 DN. MIXED.

Pulgaon	dep.	18-15
Arvi	arr.	19-55

370 UP MIXED.

Arvi	dep.	0-40
Pulgaon	arr.	2-15

15 Dn. S. E. Passenger will leave V. Terminus at 9-15 instead of 9-45.

603 Dn. Lucknow Express will leave Jhansi at 23-45 instead of 22-30 and arrive Lucknow at 6-50 instead of 6-10.

For detail timings of all trains see Sheet Time Table in force from 1st April 1928 posted at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th March, 1928.
30167

SECOND HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

1 STEAM ENGINE Hick's Vertical 2700 I.P., 5 Boilers Babcock and Wilcox tubular 160 lbs. pressure 2 Exhaust openers, 3 Breaker scutchers with hopper feeders, 2 Finishers, 65 Carding engines 37", 8 Drawing frames, 8 Slubbing frames, 13 Intermediate frames. 25 Roving frames, 12 Jack frames. 10 Mules, 53 Twist Ring frames. 4 Reels, 2 Bundling presses, 3 Grey winding frames, 10 Universal pirn winders, 6 Warping frames, 2 Sizing frames, 290 looms and 1 Cloth bundling press.

Can be seen at SWADESHI MILLS, No. 1 Girgaum.

30177

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s. s. "CELEBES MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th March from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single case. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Marine Surveyors, will be attending this office every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed and warehoused is not entitled to survey. Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Os aka Shosen Kaisha.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1928.

CHEAP FARES FOR ROUND TOURS FROM BOMBAY.

TICKETS at REDUCED FARES will be issued for Round Tours from Bombay for all classes, as per specimen tours shown below:—

COST OF TOUR.

(1) To Poona, Dhond, Ahmednagar, Nasik and back to Bombay direct.
Rs. 29-13-0 First Class.
Rs. 15-0-0 Second Class.
Rs. 13-6-0 Inter Class.
Rs. 6-12-0 Third Class.

(2) To Jalgaon, Nagpur, Itarsi, Jubbulpore, Manikpur, Jhansi, Sanchi, Bina and back to Bombay direct.
Rs. 117-7-0 First Class.
Rs. 58-12-0 Second Class.
Rs. 48-14-0 Inter Class.
Rs. 24-8-0 Third Class.

These tickets will be issued from 30th March to 9th April, 1928 and will be available for completion of the tour up to midnight of 23rd April 1928.

Halts may be made at any intermediate stations, provided the tour is completed by midnight of April 23rd, 1928. No portion of the route may be travelled over more than once except when provided for in the return journey.

No refund can be claimed on these tickets.

APPLY to the undersigned for full particulars.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 27th March, 1928.
30180

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

GIRGAUM CITY BOOKING OFFICE.

WITH effect from the 1st April, 1928, a Booking Office in Girgaum, Bombay, will be opened for booking of first, second intermediate and third class passengers and for outward parcels up to one maund, to all stations on the G. I. P. Railway and also to stations on Foreign Railways with which there are through booking arrangements.

2. The following will be the cartage charges from the City Booking Office to Victoria Terminus or Wadi Bunder:—

Parcels weighing up to 5 seers ..... 1 anna.
Parcels weighing over 5 seers and up to 20 seers .... 2 annas.
For each additional ten seers up to 40 seers ..... 1 anna.

3. The tickets sold at Girgaum City Booking Office will be available from V. T. Bombay or Byculla stations for use on the day of issue only.

4. Intermediate Class passengers will not be booked at the Girgaum City Booking Office by the 9 Down Madras Mail, 19 Down and 41 Down Poona Express trains.

5. Passengers' luggage will not be booked at the Booking Office, but only at the stations of departure, viz., V. T. Bombay or Byculla.

6. The Girgaum City Booking Office will be open from 10-30 hours to 18 hours daily.

7. The Booking Office will be located in Thakurdwar Road between the Post Office and the Portuguese Church.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22-3-28.
30158

5H. LIMITED.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that all accounts concerning 5 H. Ltd. must be received in 5 H. Offices on or before March 31st, and any accounts not received by that date will not be considered.

REGINALD FORD,
Managing Director.

WANTED.

WANTED for employment on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme in Sind, Upper Subordinates on temporary establishment in the grade of Rs. 126-12-510 with free accommodation or house rent in lieu limited to ten per cent. of pay. Starting salary according to qualifications and practical experience, fresh B. E. (Civil) graduates being started on Rs. 150|- per mensem.

Preference will be given to Mahomedan and other Civil engineering graduates of the Bombay Presidency. Only competent men need apply to the undersigned not later than 10th April, 1928, clearly stating full name, place of origin, date of birth, educational qualifications, previous service with copies of certificates with special mention of period spent as an Upper Subordinate, present appointment (if any) with pay, lowest pay acceptable and the earliest date of joining.

J. L. GRANT,
Executive Engineer,
and Personal Assistant to
the Chief Engineer,
Lloyd Barrage & Canals Construction.
Karachi, March, 1928.
30129

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Appointment of President of the Corporation for the year 1928-29.
2. Election of a Member of the Standing Committee in place of Mr. H. J. Davis resigned.
3. Letter from the Secretary, Children's Aid Society—Inquiring whether the Corporation will agree to appoint only one representative instead of two on the Board of Management of the Society.
4. Letter from Mr. Abdul Razak—Regarding the payment of pension in respect of his service as a head master under the Schools Committee.
5. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Local Self-Government Institute—Regarding the celebration of the Local Self-Government Week.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

6. Recommending a grant of Rs. 4,000 to meet the expenditure in connection with the publication of a Monograph prepared by the Assistant Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, on the religious sects in India.
7. Recommending sanction being given 'ex gracia' to the payment to the owners of certain properties of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on their contributions for a certain period in connection with the construction of the proposed 10 feet road near Hasali Tank.
8. Recommending sanction to the agreement entered into with Messrs. the Publicity Company of India for putting up kiosks for advertisement purposes on Government telegraph posts and tramway poles being renewed up to the end of the current financial year.
9. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 222-14-0 to meet certain charges for lighting the foot bridge at Dadar Level Crossing.
10. Recommending an advance of Rs. 2,400 being made to Mr. G. H. Gadsden; Assistant Assessor, for the purchase of a motor car in connection with his official duties.
11. Forwarding for information their resolution giving sanction to the schedule of establishment of the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals being varied as mentioned therein.
12. Recommending sanction to an extra expenditure being incurred by the Commissioner during the absence on casual leave of Municipal Servants who are not amenable to the benefits of other leave.
13. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 283 to meet the cost of preparing a wooden platform, etc., in the Corporation Hall on the occasion of the presentation of an Address of Welcome to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan.
14. Recommending for confirmation certain alterations in the Provident Fund Rules.
15. Recommending approval to the layout and construction of certain roads in connection with the extension of Mahim Bazar Cross Road.
16. Recommending approval to the layout of a road in connection with the widening of a passage from Cadell Road to Mahim Durgah.
17. Recommending approval to the terms and conditions offered by Bai Saraswatibai widow of Mr. Chhotalal Javeridas in connection with the acquisition of her property for the proposed extension of Mahim Bazar Cross Road.
18. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

Schools Committee's Letters—

19. Reporting on an application from Professor Date for giving him boarding grants in respect of his Deaf and Mute Institution.
20. Submitting a revised draft Grant-in-Aid code for private Primary Schools.
21. Forwarding the Special Attendance Officer's Quarterly Report of Free and Compulsory Education in F and G Wards.
22. Submitting names of certain candidates for selection as Secretary, Schools Committee.
23. Submitting the names of three members to be nominated on the Committee of the Textile Technical School.
24. Submitting a set of new rules for the guidance of the Local Committees.
25. Reporting on the question of taking over the management of the Mang-Garudi School at Dharavi.
26. Submitting a draft representation to be made to Government about the construction of school buildings for primary schools in the City.
27. Administration Report of the Schools Committee for the year 1926-27, with the review thereof by the Standing Committee.

Letters from the Commissioner—

28-33. Requesting sanction to the payment of gratuities not exceeding (28) Rs. 126 to a retired labourer in the Market Department, (29-30) Rs. 98 each to certain retired employees of the Health Department. (31) Rs. 490 to a late blacksmith in the unloading staff at Devnar, (32) Rs. 129-8-0 to a cooly of the unloading staff at Devnar and (33) Rs. 129-8-0 to a late halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch.

34. Requesting sanction to Messrs. Damodher Thackersey Moolji and Company being allowed to lay an underground water pipe across Lamington Road from their Mill premises to their godowns.
35. Reporting on certain resolutions passed at the 4th Session of the Parel Conference.
36. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.
37. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
38. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities.
39. Forwarding a statement giving reasons for the delay in submitting reports on certain resolutions passed by the Corporation.
40. Forwarding copies of the fifth annual report of the Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital.
41. Reporting on the question of exempting the Schools Committee's staff from obtaining a medical certificate of fitness.
42. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to the B. E. S. and T. Company to lay an underground cable in the Crawford Market Compound.

Government Letters—

43. Regarding a proposal to appoint Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
44. Appointing Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla and Mr. S. K. Bole to be members of the Standing Committee.
45—48. Letters from Mr. H. J. Davis—Resigning his seat on the (45) Corporation and the Standing Committee, (46) Water Committee, (47) Drainage Committee and (48) Building Regulations Committee.
49—51. Letters from (49) Mrs. A. F. McKenzie, (50) Mr. W. H. Hammond and (51) Mr. J. R. C. Badham—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.
52—53. Letters from (52) Mr. P. J. Marzban and (53) Mr. L. R. Tairsee—Resigning their seats on the Tramways Committee.
54. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Helpless Beggars Relief Committee—Forwarding copy of a report of the Committee.
55. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay District Benevolent Society—Forwarding copies of the annual report of the Society.
56. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society—Forwarding copies of the annual report of the Society.
57. Letter from Lady Sinha—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of Lord Sinha.
58. Letter from Dr. R. N. Cooper—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of the late Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar.

Letters from the Municipal Secretary—

59. Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.
60. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.
61. Submitting a return showing the attendance of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation, of the Standing Committee and other Committees and Sub-Committees and the changes that have taken place in the constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee during the year ending 31st March 1928.
62. Reporting that Mr. S. L. Silam has ceased to be a member of the Public Health Committee owing to his absence from the Committee's meetings.

Notices of Motions.—

63. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala and several other Councillors—For resolving the Corporation into Committee to consider which Drainage Scheme for the North of the Island is more desirable.

64-66. From Mr. S. A. Mantri—(64) For expressing opinion that suitable ambulance call posts should be erected at important street junctions and on roads with heavy traffic (65) For obtaining a report as to the advisability of providing a flight of steps to the northern wall of the French Bridge and (66) For expressing opinion that Stall-keepers should be allowed to put up oil cloth weather frames of certain dimensions at a nominal rent.

67. From Mr. R. A. Gole—For proposing certain changes in the Rule for the application of priority.

68-69. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(68) For obtaining a report as to the advisability of amalgamating certain departments of the Municipality and (69) For rescinding the Corporation Resolution requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to extend the term of the Corporation from three to five years.

70. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For requesting the Standing Committee not to submit in future returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from them for the removal of unauthorized works.

71. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that the post of personal assistant to the Commissioner should be abolished.

72. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For appointing Dr. S. S. Batliwala to be a member of the Drainage Committee.

73. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to vest in the Corporation the power of appointing Municipal Commissioner.

74-75 From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—(74) For requesting the Commissioner to provide a suitable partition between the fish and vegetable sections of the Dadar Market and (75) For obtaining certain particulars about water passages in G. Ward.

76. From Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, seconded by Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For appointing Dr. S. S. Batliwala to be a member of certain committees.

77. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For expressing opinion that 2 Clinics for the treatment of School children should be opened in the city.

78. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Revenue and General Purposes Committee as to the desirability of the Corporation purchasing the Tramways undertaking in 1947.

79. From Mr. S. K. Pupala, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For appointing Mr. G. B. Nare to be a member of the Water Committee.

80. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of providing a small shelter in the Gilder Tank Recreation ground.

81. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining a statement from the Commissioner showing the different taxes or charges recovered by the Corporation from the Tramways Company.

82. From Mr. H. F. Maniar—For obtaining a report as to the advisability of increasing the number of buffaloes to be slaughtered at Bandra by ten and reducing those slaughtered at Kurla by that number.

83. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, seconded by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe and another Councillor—For expressing concern at the proposal made by the Chief Officer of the Improvement Trust for filling up the post of Deputy Estate Agent.

84. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For obtaining a report from the Law Procedure and Elections Committee as to the necessity of revising the Schools Committee's Bye-laws.

85. From Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the submission of the Engineering Code to the Corporation.

86. From Mr. S. K. Pupala—For resolving that the Rules for the grant of Study leave be made applicable to the Officers of the Schools Committee.

87. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the submission of the detailed information asked for by the Corporation in connection with the Sewage Outfall.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

88. Regarding the question of demolishing a public urinal at the junction of Karwar Street and Mint Road.
89. Regarding a proposal for shifting a urinal in DeSouza Street.
90. Regarding a proposal for establishing a Public crematorium in the City for Hindus only.
91. Regarding a proposal for laying out a garden on the Hill above the Bhandarwada Reservoir.
92. Regarding the question of every Bill for the amendment of the Municipal Act being forwarded by Government to the Corporation for their opinion before it is introduced in the Legislative Council.
93. Regarding reasons for the proposed amendment of Section 5 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, so as to substitute a system of voting by ballot for the system of voting by transferable vote for co-option election.
94. Regarding the question of discontinuing the practice of closing the doors of the Corporation Hall when a poll has been demanded.
95. Regarding reasons for making a proposal to Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act so as to do away with the powers of Government to confirm certain appointments.
96. Regarding the procedure to be adopted on the occasion of the presentation of Councillors to any high personage.
97. Regarding the question of the amendment of the Bombay Prostitution Act so as to make it penal for landlords to let houses for the purpose of prostitution and to make brothel keeping illegal.
98. Regarding the reasons for the proposal made to Government to increase the term of office of Municipal Councillors from three to five years.
99 (a) Regarding the system of assessment and collection of Municipal taxes and (b) Notice of motion from Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora—On the same subject.
100. Regarding the desirability of limiting the grant of subventions for the conversion of privies to poorer class of landlords.
101. Regarding the introduction of free and compulsory Primary Education in A to E Wards.
102. Regarding the question of requesting Government that certain Mahomedan holidays should be declared as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.
103. Regarding the question of the scale of fees to be levied for the issue of licenses to hawkers, etc.
104 (a) Drainage Committee's proceedings regarding the payment of £2,000 to Messrs. Dodd and Watson and (b) Notice of Motion from Mr. R. K. Vaidya on the same subject.
105. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.
106. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 27th March 1928.

NOTICE

OF

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned FRAMJI MANECKJI CAMA and FRAMROZE ARDESHIR MODY, carrying on business of pearl merchants at Umrigar Building opposite Crawford Market, under the style of firm of Messrs. F. M. Cama has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent so far as regards the said Framroze Ardeshir Mody, who retires from the said firm. All debts due to or owing by the said late firm of Messrs. F. M. Cama, will be received and paid by the said Framji Maneckji Cama, who will continue the said business under the present style or firm of Messrs. F. M. Cama.

Dated this 26th day of March 1928.
F. M. CAMA,
FRAMROZE A. MODY.
30175.

TO

MILCH-CATTLE OWNERS AND OTHERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PLOTS FOR MILCH-CATTLE STABLES AT DHARAVI.

OFFERS will be considered for leases for 30 years of 5 plots of land at Dharavi for the erection of Milch-cattle stables and Gowlis' quarters.

For plans, building rules, terms of lease, and conditions on which the Municipality will grant Licenses, apply to —The Estate Agent, City Improvement Trust Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

30166

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1204 of 1927.

GANGARAM DHARSEY, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
RANA NAROTTAM KALIAN ..... Defendant.

To,
The Defendant above-named.

Dear Sir,

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed this suit to recover from you Rs. 7,335-9-0 being the amount of principal and interest due on a Khata or acknowledgment signed by you in the Plaintiffs' books of account together with further interest on Rs. 5,780|- from 16th June, 1927, till judgment and for costs of the suit and interest on judgment and for further and other reliefs.

The 25th day of April, 1928, is appointed for hearing and final disposal of the suit. You are, therefore, summoned to appear in the above Court on the aforesaid day at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.) either in person or by an Advocate instructed by an Attorney of this Court with all your witnesses and documents relating to this suit, and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Prothonotary.

N. A. VESUVALA,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
30173

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

GHEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on from 1st April, 1928, the keeping of e in quantities not exceeding four cwts. sale or other than domestic use will uire a license from the Municipal Comssioner under Section 412A of the City Bombay Municipal Act.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Dy: Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26th March, 1928.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai OTIGAVRI, widow of Maneklal Amritlal ve in exercise and by virtue of the power Sale conferred upon her by virtue of an denture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day July, 1921, and made between Bai Rasolbibi alias Gori, widow of Haji Ahmed ulam Mahomed Nakhoda Bharocha of the part and the said Bai Motigavri, widow Manecklal Amritlal Dave, of the other t has contracted with our client for the ute sale to him free from all incumces and claims all and singular the mises more particularly described in the hedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any tate right, title, interest, or claim into upon the said premises or any part ereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, ust, lease, underlease, mortgage, lien or herwise howsoever are required to make same known in writing to the undergned at our office at Medows Street, Fort, mbay, within 14 days from the date reof, otherwise at the expiration of the id period the said sale will be completed thout any reference to any such claims d the same, if any, shall be considered have been absolutely waived.

HE SCHEDULÆ ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land ground together with the messuages ements or buildings standing thereon d assessed by the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes der E Ward No. 7024, Old Street No. 5, w Street Nos. 34, 36, 38 situate, lying being at Belvedere Hill Road, Mazan, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the gistration Sub-District of Bombay, conning by admeasurement 314 square yards thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. and Cadastral Survey No 101 of gaon Division and bounded on or tods the East by the Belvedere Hill Road oresaid and on or towards the West rth and South by the properties now or rmerly of Nensi Kheraj.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1928.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30171

NOTICE.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3550 of 1924

essrs. PANDIA & CO. .....Plaintiffs
vs.
YED KALIM SYED MAHOMED RAZVI .....Defendant.

THE PUBLIC is hereby warned that ed Kalim Syed Mahomed Razvi, the fendant in the above suit, has no right, tle or interest in the properties at Panvel, lwa and Nanoshi which he has purported mortgage under a Deed of Mortgage, ed 22nd August, 1922, to Messrs. Pandia Co., who were then acting as his torneys. The abovenamed Syed Kalim ed Mahomed Razvi, filed a suit in the gh Court of Bombay being Suit No. 2524 1922 claiming that all properties in the nds of his father our client Nawab oulvi Sayad Mahomed Razvi, including above Panvel, Ulwa and Nanoshi proties had been purchased by him out of neys belonging to him the said Syed lim Syed Mahomed Razvi. This suit dismissed with costs on 11th June, 1923, the said Syed Kalim failed to appear substantiate his claim with the result the said Syed Kalim or those claiming der him can make no claim to the said perties.

Messrs. Pandia & Co., obtained their rtgage after the above Suit No. 2524 of 22 was filed and while the same was pend, and had also notice of our client's tention that the name of the said Syed lim was inserted in some of the sale eds relating to the Panvel, Ulwa and noshi properties along with the names other relations and dependents of our ent as a mere nominee and Benamidar our client and the purchase money for e said properties was paid by our client o always remained in possession and nagement of the said properties, and ent his moneys for the development and intenance thereof.

The public is further informed that the le-deeds in respect of the Panvel prorty have been taken in the name of the d Syed Kalim and four others while the le-deed in respect of the said Ulwa prorty, stands in the name of the said Syed lim and two others. The Nanoshi prorty has been purchased under several le-deeds, and the name of Syed Kalim pears in a few of them only along with her names. The revenue records also w a similar state of things. The said ed Kalim therefore has no right in the d properties at Panvel, Ulwa and noshi, and the mortgage decree in execuon whereof the same are being put up r sale cannot affect them.

If any one therefore bids at the sale hich has been advertised by the Comissioner for taking accounts High Court take place on the 4th April, 1928 and ecomes the purchaser thereat he will equire no right or interest in the said operties.

SOLOMON & CO.,
Attorneys for Nawab Moulvi Sayad Mahomed Razvi.

30174

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 790 of 1925.

MESSRS. CURRIMBHOY AND COMPANY, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
DAWOOD NENSEY and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 23rd day of July, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate on the South side of Military Square Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Fort, registered in the Rolls of the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under No. 41 and now under No. 4884, New Survey No. 9489 and Cadastral Survey No. 121 of the Fort Division and containing by admeasurement according to the mortgage deed, dated the 28th December, 1921, five hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, less 157 1|2 square yards acquired by the Bombay Municipality in 1922 and at present admeasuring 434 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses, shops and all other the premises built standing thereon, which are assessed by the Collector, Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 1212 and Street No. 27-29-31, and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Medows Street, on or towards the West by the Ropewalk Lane, on or towards the North by the Military Square Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Shivnarayan Baldeo and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of Defendants 2, 3 and 4 and their tenants together with the benefit of the agreement, dated 15th day of December, 1873, between N. J. Abraham and N. D. Ayer, registered at page 96 of volume 30 of Book No. 1 on 18th December, 1873.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and the Defendants 5A and 5B abovenamed, at Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

29927

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DHAKIBAI, widow of Madanlal Jugalkishore has contracted to sell to our client SUKHANAND GURMUKHRAI, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Hornby Road, Ismail Building, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 131 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being in the Dalalkhanwady or Khataralli Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1269 and Old Survey Nos. 465-466 and New Survey No. 7548 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No. 1040 and Old Street No. 31 and New Street No. 47 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Vithoba Ballaji, on or towards the West by Public Road, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Ramnath Pandoba and now by the property of Bala Bhaoo R. Sao and on or towards the South by the property of Keshrinath Dinanath Shroff and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1928.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30169

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT KHOJA STREET, UPPER DUNCAN ROAD AND PALGHAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Divekar and Co., Attorneys for the 1st defendant Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and in pursuance of the Consent Decree dated 9th January, 1925, in Suit No. 5367 of 1922 (Mohomed Husein Joosab and others vs. Haji Musa Haji Sakoor and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on 21st April next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khoja Street, admeasuring about 133 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 2887, New No. 9886, Old Survey No. 2813, New Survey No. 4321, Cadastral Survey No. 3715, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7300, Street No. 204 to 208 and bounded on the East by Khoja Street, on the West by Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Wallimahomed Haji Musa and on the South by the property of Lavji Ladhu.

On MONDAY, 23rd April, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises;

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Upper Dunean Road, admeasuring about 280-5|9 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 2809, 2815, New No. 9796, Old Survey No. 2169-2170, New Survey No. 1|6411, Cadastral Survey No. 768, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 558 Street No. 536-540 and bounded, on the East by Upper Duncan Road, on the West by the property of Parmanandas Tribhuwandas, on the North by the property of Ali Mahomed Suleman and on the South by the property of Moosaji Essufali.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Upper Duncan Road, admeasuring about 280-4|9 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 2809-2815, New No. 1|9796, Old Survey No. 2169-2170, New Survey No. 2|6411, Cadastral Survey No. 768, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 559, Street No. 542-546 and bounded, on the East by Upper Duncan Road, on the West by the property of Parmanandas Tribhuvandas, on the North by the property of Dwarkadas Lallubhai and on the South by the property of Alli Mahomed Sulleman.

On TUESDAY, 24th April at 3-30 at their rooms:

All that piece of or parcel of Government land, situate at Palghar Taluka Dahanu District Thana bearing Survey No. 80 admeasuring about acre, 21-7|8 gunthas, assessment Rs. 2-5-0 and bounded, on the East by public Road, on the West by Fence, on the South by Fence and on the North by the land of Mahavir Orilal.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Divekar and Co., Attorneys for the 1st Defendant and Administrator at No. 14, Motilal Shivlal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT SAMIFARI, JAMNAGAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 2858 of 1922 (Gulamhusein vs. Mahmedbhai) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on THURSDAY, the 12th April next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:

All that piece or parcel of land with messuage tenement or dwelling house situate at Samifari, Jamnagar (also known by the name of Minalfari) and owned by Mr. Abdulhusein Aladin Khambatwala and the Municipality No. is 350.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, 31st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

Gold buttons, chain, bangles, cuff-links, and ear stud, wearing apparels, trunk, umbrella, alluminium utensils, scale, hanging lamp, lead pipes, motor lamps, bicycle, imitation silk, etc.

On account of the underwriters.

24 cases Iron Hinges (damaged).

1 case Ear-screws, (imitation).

Under instructions from the Pledges and on account and at the risk of Khoja Joomabhai Nathu doing business in the name of "Joomabhai Esmail and Co".—

One pair diamond ear-rings.

Property of a gentleman:—

Bed-steads, electric ceiling fans, cupboards, copying presses, reclining sofas, safes, writing-tables, drawing-room suites, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 15-20 H.P. "Hupmobile" motor-car.
1 27 H.P. 5 seater, 1927 model "Studbaker" motor car in excellent condition.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE SHIRTINGS

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, 31st instant at 3-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALES.

(S.T.- sell by Public Auction at their rooms. On account of the concerned:—

2 cases each containing 60 pieces each 40 yards White Shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DELISLE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 2828 of 1924 (Shikrishna vs. Shrikrishna) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, 17th April next at 5 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or bungalow situate at DeLisle Road, admeasuring about 541 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 175, New No. 13691, Old Survey Nos. 344, 349, New Survey Nos. 1|3462, 2|3461 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 7164 Street No. 20 and bounded on the East by DeLisle Road, on the West by the properties of Hill Pill Smith and Susana Baretto, on the North by the property of Nowroji Inspector and on the South by the property of Ellapa Balaram.

The monthly rent is Rs. 200.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
(ROYAL OPERA HOUSE).
TO-DAY, 5-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
BIGGEST AND BEST BRITISH WAR FILM!
Produced by Permission of the Army Council and in collaboration with the War Office depicting the Campaign of the SOMME
THE SOMME
Thrilling Record of the Turmoil and Tragedy of Stirring Events and the Natural Humour of Men whose Laughter sometimes died with a Mortal Wound!
EVER-LASTING MEMORIAL TO THE DOGGED TENACITY OF THE BRITISH NATION!

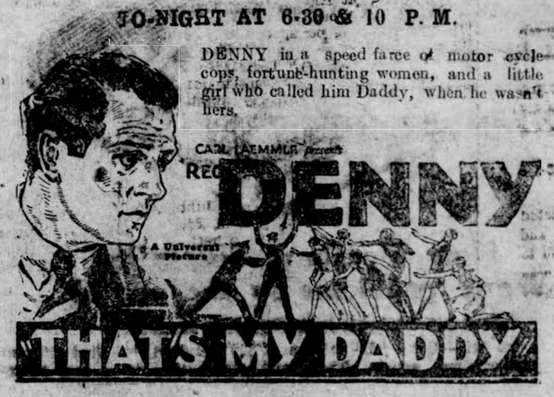
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3-30
It is a spectacle production of anoient Persia during the 11th and 12th Centuries!
"THE LADY OF THE HAREM"
The Breathless limit in gorgeousness and tingling Romance. Warm love, Hidden beauty and Flashing Action!
ALSO
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
RAINBOW ISLAND.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S JEWEL PRODUCTION
"THE FATAL GARLAND"
FEATURING
Miss ERMELINE, Miss PUTLI and Mr. VAKIL
This picture will surely please people of all test
Be sure to see it or you will repent
Daily 4 SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11.
EXTRA SHOW Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

PRECIOUS CINEMA
(UNIVERSAL PICTURES H[illegible])
LAMINGTON ROAD
LILI DAMITA
IN THE
GOLDEN BUTTE[illegible]LY
TIME AS USUA[illegible]
Also Parsi World Tourists' P[illegible] on Film
POPULAR PRICES From Rs[illegible] Ans. 2

AMUSEMENTS.

The Capitol
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.



DENNY in a speed farce of motor cycle cops, fortune-hunting women, and a little girl who called him Daddy, when he wasn't hers.
The hilarious tale of a happy-go-luky millionaire who becomes a father the day before his wedding.
DENNY AT HIS DELIGHTFUL DENNIEST
MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.

GREAT RUSH!
Highly Appreciated
Grand and Super Oriental Production
Yasmina Yasmina
BEAUTIFUL LOVE ROMANCE
Story full of Love, Intrigue and Passion
ALSO
STAGE DANCE
BY
Miss SALMA
Beautiful Dance with Sweet Song.
Krishna Cinema.
TIME and RATES as usual.
TO-MORROW
Special Show at 3 p.m.
Owing to Ramnavmi Holiday.

BIG RUSH! SURPRISE AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
KOHINOOR'S MASTERPIECE PICTURE
"VEERANGANA"
has instilled tunes of Inspiration in the hearts of Indians—old and young alike.
FOUR SHOWS at 5—7—9 and 11 P.M.

NEXT SATURDAY, 31ST MARCH 1928
Will mark the debut of the one great Picture Produced by your own Men—Artists
"KARNA THE TRUE BATTLER"
There have been great foreign pictures before—but never like this; never a Picture to win or deserve your Praise! It is your own countrymen who have produced
"KARNA THE TRUE BATTLER"
A Mammoth Master Picture. You will acclaim it as the most tremendous Cinema achievement of all time.
"KARNA THE TRUE BATTLER"
The Glory of Mahabharat revived
One year in the making.
500 Chariots erected.
6000 Men have taken part.
You must see this Picture! For until you do, you will never realize the magnificent heights to which a Production can attain, you will realize that action is more Powerful than Pen.
AT
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.

Now Bombay Solves its Want problems by the use of

the classified columns in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Want to find help—Get a job—Sell a used but useful article—Find a tenant or recover some lost article. These, and many other tasks can be accomplished if you will send an advt. to the "Bombay Chronicle."

Make it a habit to use "Bombay Chronicle" classified columns when occasion requires. It is also profitable to read "Bombay Chronicle" advts. every day.

Bombay Chronicle.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS on Commission to secure orders for our excellent coatings and shirtings. Apply sharp to RAM KRISHNA & BROTHERS, WEAVING ESTT., Chowa, Cannanore.
A R806

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.
A

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches in different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each, Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the post of temporary ECONOMIST for a period of from 6 to 8 months on a salary of Rs. 500 a month. Applicants must have passed an Economics degree with honours and must be well up in Statistics. Preference will be given to one who has had practical experience of rural Economic investigation. Applications should reach the SECRETARY, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 25, Wodehouse Road Fort, Bombay, not later than the 5th April.

WANTED—TEMPORARILY FOR ONE year, Lower Subordinates on a pay of Rs. 50 per mensem. Joining T. A. will not be paid. The applications should reach the undermentioned Officer before 1-4-1928. DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, Ganjam.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED a well educated FAST TYPIST by the "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
A

WANTED—A CLERK HAVING A FAIR knowledge of Hindi and Marathi both for writing commercial letters. Preference will be given to a Maharashtrian. Apply Post Box 6704, Calcutta.

WANTED—Fully qualified NURSES and also experienced NURSES. Apply personally HONORARY SECRETARY, Sir H. N. Hospital, new Charni Road, between 5 and 7 p. m. daily.

IMPORTANT BOOKS.

THE MODERN CYCLOPEDIA, complete 8 volumes Greesham Publisher Rs. 30/. HARMSWORTH HISTORY of the world, complete 8 volumes Rs. 50/-; HARMSWORTH SELF EDUCATOR, complete 7 volumes Rs. 40/-; THE GREAT WORLD WAR, complete 9 volumes Rs. 30/-; Greesham Publisher. INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY of famous literature, complete 20 volumes Rs. 40/-; MODERN BUSINESS PRACTICE Greesham Publisher complete 8 volumes Rs. 40/-; NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY complete 5 volumes Rs. 20/-; THE BUSINESS ENCYCLOPEDIA & LEGAL ADVISER, complete 7 volumes Rs. 40/-; THE GLOBE ENCYLOPEDIA, 6 volumes complete Rs. 20/-; A. B. C. TELEGRAPHIC CODE 5th Edition Rs. 20/-; HASANALLI GANGJI; 35 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE—Books—all subjects. Prices heavily reduced. New books added. Sale ends on 31st March. 1928. Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON, Kalbadevi Road.
L R762

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

RENOWNED MANGOES, GRAFTS and PLANTS.—A vast stock of renowned LANGRA, BOMBAY KISHENBHOG, FAZLEF, etc. grafts, ROSE LICHEE and other fruits plants, strong, well-known and capable of bearing fruits in two years. Ask for catalogue.
SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY No. 5, Darbhanga.
T 30157

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHALLOW, and DEEP, borings from 3 inches to 6 inches upto 800 feet for minerals, coal, stone, foundations, sounding for buildings, bridge, piers, dams, docks, drilling wells for water supply or Irrigation are being undertaken by Messrs. RAMNIKLAL RATILAL AND SONS, Boring Contractors, BROACH.
T R 745

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

SPARE PARTS of PACKARD, NASH, SINGER CARS for all 1928 Models, AIMILA AUTOMOBILE COMPANY. New Queens Road, BOMBAY.
G 30162

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 P.M.
CINEMA SHOW
A Thrilling Picture
"ONE NIGHT"
Your eyes have never beheld such Romance, Power and Thrill and other Films
At 9-30 P. M.
THE NEW JOY BELLS of 1928
Super Cabaret Entertainment
Including
BOBBIE BURCOTT
The Inimitable London Comedienne In an Entirely New Costume Comedy Extravaganza
POPULAR PRICES
Admission Rs. 4/-, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2 and Annas 9 including tax.
Booking at Rose and Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Greatest Athletic Star—the Idol of Millions—Dashing, Daring, Debonair.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his Supremest Screen Achievement—the Latest Thundering United Artists' Attraction in 10 Reels or 10,000 Feet of Romance—Adventure and Dare-Devilry:
AS
THE GAUCHO
Laugh and the world laughs with you, Leap and you leap alone!
Doug. does both in his most sumptuous production—the Greatest of all—
AND
SIR TUKOJIRAO WEDS HIS AMERICAN BRIDE

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
'WE'RE in the NAVY NOW'
Starring the Popular Paramount Stars:—
WALLACE BEERY
The Erstwhile Villain and Tragedian
AND
RAYMOND HATTON
One of the Screen's finest Character-actors.
Supported by a Brilliant Comedy cast AND A BEVY OF HOLLYWOOD BATHING BEAUTIES.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 27.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract April	May
Bengal Superfine	325	....	....
Bengal Fine	320	....	....
Bengal F.G.	310	....	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	320	....	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	310	....	....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	370|72	....	....
Nagpur Fine	370|72	....	....
Yeotmal Fine	363|65	....	....
Arvi Fine	363|65	....	....
Amraoti Fine	350|53	....	....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	350	....	....
Mulkapur Fine	340|43	....	....
Khandesh Fine	332|35	....	....
Muthia Fine	....	....	....
Muthia F.G.	....	....	....
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	380	....	....
Purna F.G.G.S.	345	....	....
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	....	....
Indore|Ujjain Fine	360	....	....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	345	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....	....
Broach Fine	....	pl. 15	pl. 13
Wester[illegible]G.	385	A.|May	—2|3
Weste[illegible]G.	....	....	....
Cambo[illegible]	450	....	....
Miraj[illegible]	395	....	....
Coomp[illegible]od	400	pl. 26	pl. 24
Dholler[illegible]	....	....	pl. 3
Kadi|V[illegible]am	....	....	pl. 7

WH[illegible]T—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 26.

Rozario [illegible]n Fe, per 64 lb.—
Shipme[illegible]ellers Mar/Apl. 49/6
Barletta [illegible], per 63-1/2 lb.—
Shipme[illegible]ers Mar/Apl., 49/
Wheat, S[illegible] Australian.—
Afloat s[illegible] 52/9
Wheat, Ch[illegible] White, Karachi.—
Shipment[illegible]ers May/June 53/3

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Weather Market—Prices improved 25 Points on Spinners Buying—Confidence Increasing—Relapse on profit taking—Futures 14 to 4 Points Higher.

New York, March 26.

Reports of unfavourable weather all over the Cotton Belt influenced considerable buying with increased confidence. Excessive unwanted rains are reported from several parts of East and West belt while West is suffering from want of rain. Thus it gives a cause for anxiety regarding the American cotton crop, and if weather does not become favourable in the near future, prices will be pushed up. The New York futures market opened at a rise of 9 points and declined some 4 points on scattered selling. Impressive buying was followed and a little afternoon prices registered a rise of 25 points over previous closing quotations. At the advance long liquidation with a view to secure profits relapsed prices by 13 points. The market closed at a net rise of 14 points for the near months and 4 points for new crop options. Spot prices rose 15 points and closed at 20 Cents.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 13 to 12 points. Spot prices declined 9 points to 19.36c.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS

New York, March 26.

Previous Close	19.24
10 A. M.	19.33 plus .09
10-07 A.M.	19.29 plus .05
11 A.M.	19.35 plus .11
12 Noon	19.46 plus .22
12-18 P.M.	19.49 plus .25
3 P.M.	19.36 plus .12

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American friends dated 26t instant:—

Weather unfavourable, too much rain Eastern belt, too little West.

Reuter—Market opened firm on unfavourable weather and advanced further and foreign buying, but later declined partially on realising.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co. cable under date 26th instant as under:

"Weather market. General feeling more confident."

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 26.

May	119.48+.14
July	19.36+.12
October	19.09+.05
December	18.87+.04
January	18.87+.07
Middling Spot	19.36—.09

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales		1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date	26|3|28	7299000	11699000
„ Yesterday	do.	16000	41000
Exports to date	do.	5535000	8617000
Stock of Ports	23|3|28	1831000	2534000
„ Interior Towns	do.	887000	1036000
„ Liverpool	23|3|28	828000	1330000
Visible Supply	23|3|28	4656000	6408000
Quantity in Sight	do.	12285000	16647000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 26.

May	19.18+.13
July	19.00+.12
Middling Spot	19.36—.09

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m (As known Liverpool at closing time.)

May	19.46
July	19.35
October	19.03
New York Noon Call.	
May	19.55
July	19.46
October	19.11
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
May	19.15
July	18.97
October	18.68

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 26.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 26.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot	16-3/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 26.

Demand Bills	487.81

LIVERPOOL.

Opened Quiet. Considerable trade buying. Exeited Egyptian market rise 75 points. American Futures closed 9 to 11 points higher. Sales 7,000 Bales.

Liverpool, March 26.

The Liverpool futures market opened unchanged to 1 point higher, but soon developed into firmness on reports of unfavourable weather in America. Considerable trade buying supported improvement on strong Egyptians. The market closed at a rise of 9 to 11 points spot sales amounted 7,000 Bales and Middling American spot advanced 8 points to 10.99d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 10 points.

There was good deal of excitement in the Egyptian Section and huge buying resulted in an unusual rise of 65 to 75 points. Spot sakel rose 50 points to 21.50d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpol Agents dated 26th March.

Market affected favourably by movement in Egyptians.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 26th instant:—

(1) Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt and Central belt.

(2) Market improved on rains in the East, little cotton for sale and advance in Egyptian market.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received this morning the following cables from Liverpool friends:—"Market steadier and looks as though the decline had been checked owing to disappointed hopes of bears. Whether reports are less favourable."

Messrs.. Thomas Smith and Co.. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"General buying and strength of Sakel."

Takings of World's Spinners American cotton:—

WEEK ENDING.
19-3-28, 286,000 bales.
WEEK ENDING.
24-3-28, 331,000 bales.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 26th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Weather reports seem less favouable Advance caused by Spinners calling and Egypt very strong under Liberal Buying. Speculators principal buyers, but think advance has been over done."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Heavy rains in the East. Cold weather in the West frightening shorts."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, March 26. Opening	Closing
March	10.46	10.53+.09
April		10.43+.10
May	10.33	10.39+.10
June		10.33+.10
July	10.22	10.28+.10
August		10.21+.10
September		10.13+.10
October	9.98	10.05+.10
November		10.00+.10
December		10.00+.10
January	9.91	9.98+.10
February		9.97+.11
March		9.96+.11
Middling Spot		10.99+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 26.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 26.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.15
Scinde, Fine	8.35
Scinde, Superfine	8.55
Bengal, Good	7.95
Bengal, Fully Good	8.15
Bengal, Fine	8.35
Oomra, Good	8.50
Oomra, Fuly Good	8.75
Oomra, Fine	9.00
Broach, Fully Good	9.60
Broach, Fine	9.85
Broach, Superfine	10.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 26.

March	21.05+.75
April	20.75+.75
May	20.75+.75
June	20.85+.75
July	20.87+.67
August	20.87+.67
September	20.86+.67
October	21.00+.67
November	20.95+.67
December	20.93+.67
January	20.85+.65
February	20.83+.65
March	20.80+.65
Sakel Faridis, FGF. Spot	21.20+.50

BOMBAY.

INCREASED BUYING—BETTER FEELING—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, March 27.

Following a further rise of 14 points New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 371/ for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 372/ Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 1 point and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

FG. MG. Broach A/M	372/4
FG. MG. Broach J/A.	376/8
Fine M/G. Oomra May	341
FG. MG. Bengal May	313

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

The forward market opened at Rs. 372|8 for Broach Apl|May delivery and improved four annas but declined to Rs. 372|- on selling by jobbers influenced by easier Liverpool quotations at a decline of 2 points. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach Apl|May	372|4
F.G.M.G. Broach July|Aug	377.
Fine M.G. Oomra May	341|8.
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	314.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

March	219.00—1.10
June	225.70—1.00
September	230.00—1. 90

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 27.

Bengal May	312
Broach A|M.	372
Broach J.|A.	377
Oomra May	341

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, March 27.

Bengal	336	329	322	315	307
S. P.	335	328	321	314	306
Rajputana	336	329	322	315	307
Broach	392	387	380	..	..
P. A.	418	411	404	397	..
Oomra No. 3	360	353	346	336	..
C. P. No. 1	385	378	371	361	..
C. P. No. 2	373	366	359	344	..
Khandesh	340	330	320	310	..
Muthia	..	..	325	315	305

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 27

In full-pressed Bales	3 Days	Since 1st Sept. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	3,643	264,349	304,774
Central India	4,144	250,960	253,950
Barsi and Nagar	2,574	247,402	179,398
Hyderabad-Gaorani	609	97,250	62,660
Berar	10,956	547,348	517,091
Central Provinces	4,422	240,885	211,152
Total Oomras	2,6348	1,648,194	1,528,995
Dholera	851	88,368	105,266
N.-W. Provinces	451	62,210	53,466
Rajputana	548	35,848	37,073
Sind-Punjab	152	128,811	104,551
Broach	7,765	44,858	54,480
Coompta and Dharwar	2,073	13,051	40,432
Westerns-Northerns	142	5,094	17.37
Cocoanada	....	....	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	425	9,734	5,23
Persian	....	3,834	3,37
American	....	29,353	122,09
Egyptian and African	534	22,464	31,723
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	66	51
Total	39,294	2,091,885	2,105,528

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 27.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 22nd March. This year	Last year
Europe	2,278	409,496	208,307
Japan & China	1,850	577,256	1,010,803
Coast Ports	....	16,560	9,542
Up-country by Rail	....	58,141	69,626
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	50,450	35,532
Total	4,128	1,111,903	1,333,810

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 27.

200	L. K. Vashanjee	Amraoti	333
300	Do.	Muthia	312
100	Forbes & Co.	Sawner	367
100	Do.	Seram	345
100	Do.	Amraoti	312
100	Morarji Gokuldas	Rutlam	327
100	Volkart Bros.	Barwaha	336
100	Do.	Nimbahera	325
100	Japan T. & C.	Pandhurna	352
100	Do.	Piparia	348
200	Aboobakar & Co.	Viramgaon	305
300	Do.	Akola	331
100	A. Damodar	Ellichpur	349
300	Toyomankwa	Khamgaon	329
200	G. G. Kesha	Barwaha	333

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey: Derby Club vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 29.

Aga Khan Hockey: Poona Rangers, vs. 1s tBattalion G.I.P. Regiment, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.
Public meeting re: Boycott of British Goods, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Ramnavmi (Hindu Holiday): Bank Holiday.

FRIDAY, March 30.

Aga Khan Hockey: A. I. Muslims, Poona vs. Lusitanians, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.
Annual General Meeting of Presidency Association, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

SHRI RAMESHWAR MANDIR, ANDHERI. ....

Shri Ramanavami Utsav will be celebrated at the Mandir to-morrow (Thursday) and the programme will be as follows:—Hari Kirtan 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Shri Ram Janma, 12-40 p.m. Music, Lahit etc. 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Palkhi procession 9-30 Arati, Prasad etc. 10-30 p.m. The public is cordially invited to partake in the Utsav.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-third annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Fly Danger and other cinema films will be shown. The Hon. Sir Amberson Barrington Marten, Kt., will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Naldera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 29th inst.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo, F.M.S. Johore, Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 28th inst. per S.S. "Ethispia."

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks 20, deaths 6; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 4, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 95. Total mortality this day last year was 82.

MILL-WORKERS' MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of mill-workers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. behind Gokhale's Hotel, Parel, Poibavdi when the question regarding the over-time of the workers will be discussed.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

There will be a lecture on "Ramayanasaram" by Brahmavir Ramachandra Sastrigal of Aylom, on Thursday, the 29th inst. between 4 and 5 p.m. in the Samaj premises at Matunga (G.I.P.)

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj Shree Ram Navami Uthsavam will be celebrated from 29th inst. to 7th proximo in the 'Mandap' at the Samaj premises No. 1 Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.)

LECTURE ON INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Under the auspices of "The Ghatkoper Brahman Sangh" Mr. M. G. Kotibhaskar will deliver a public lecture on "The Role of Businessmen in Developing the Indian Industries" to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Seth Parmanand Ratansey's Sanitoriam, Naoroji Lane, Ghatkoper, when Mr. Hirachand Venechand Desai will preside.

5.H. LIMITED.

A meeting of Directors was held at 5H Offices, Cooperage, on Monday, when the following were present:—

Major-General Sir Reginald Ford (Managing Director); Mr. R. Ricardo (Director); Mr. O. G. Edwards (Director); Lady Ford (Director).

It was resolved that 5.H. Ltd. would go into voluntary liquidation from March 31st, 1928, and that Mr. Ralph Ricardo should be appointed as Liquidator.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	March 27
Previous Closing Rate	19.36
To-day's Opening Rate	19.43
Difference	plus .07
To-day's Closing Rate	19.37
Difference	plus .01

LIVERPOOL.

	March 27.
Previous Closing Rate	10.28
To-day's Opening Rate	10.29
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.27
Difference	—.01
Broach Expectation	372

USING PREVIOUSLY USED POSTAGE STAMPS

THREE PERSONS UNDER ARREST

Ramaji Apaji, Narayan Babaji Savant, and Karmalli Gulam Ali three persons involved in an enquiry regarding the case of previously used postage stamps were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning, when the Police made an application for their remand till the 10th of next mohth.

From the complainant it appeared that D'Mello, post master of the Appolo Street Post Office reported to the Police that the first accused had presented nine parcels to the Post office bearing previously used postage stamps. The second accused produced the same kind of postage stamps previously used, some time later. On further enquiry it appeared that both the accused had secured those stamps from the third accused who was a dealer in used postage stamps.

As further enquiry into the case was necessary, the three accused were remanded to the Police custody till the 10th instant.

SUSPICION ABOUT OWNERSHIP OF VALUABLE RING

POLICE ARREST TWO CHRISTIANS

The story of how two persons Santan Dias and Antoni Rodrigues came to be arrested concerning the theft of a ring was heard before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, this morning when the Police made an application for their remand to custody till the 10th proximo.

It was mentioned in the police application that on last Thursday the accused Santan Dias went to a Marwari named Nihalchand Dalichand and gave him a ring set with two diamonds and an emerald asking him to make three rings out of it and set the three jewels respectively and then the ring was valued at Rs. 900.

According to the transaction the Marwari made two rings which the second accused took away on last Saturday. It appears that the Marwari, entertained a suspicion as to the ownership of the original ring and informed the Police. When the two accused went to his shop yesterday afternoon for the third ring, the Police arrested them on suspicion. The accused were alleged to have made unreliable statements to the Police.

The Magistrate remanded the first accused to the Police custody and ordered the second accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 were to be deposited in cash.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF WAR BONDS

CHARGE AGAINST A GERMAN

The case in which Harry Tessman, a German, stands charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of German Government War Bonds and cases of saccarine at the instance of Rustomji Jamsetji Mistry was taken up on Tuesday noon by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

It would appear that up to March last year the accused and complainant were doing business together in Bombay in saccarine and dyes. During the course of these connections complainant and one Almeida entrusted to the accused the equivalent of £40 for the purchase of German Government War Bonds. Subsequently events disclosed that the accused failed to do so and, also to account for the money. In respect of the saccarine it was alleged thaat the cases were imported for sale and subsequently re-shipped as the same, could not obtain a favourable market here. The accused was in Germany at the time the goods were reshipped and was instructed to sell the cases in Hamburg and credit the complainant with the proceeds. Accused failed to do so, and did not show any account for the cases in question.

After the conclusion of the examination, of the complainant Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate Third Court framed two charges of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation against the accused in respect of 600 German Government War bonds valued at £40 and five cases of saccarine of the like value.

The accused pleaded not guilty, Mr. Javeri, Bar-at-Law appeared for the complainant while Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the accused.

DEATH FROM BURNS

The Coroner held two inquests on Tuesday which from burns. In the first case Indirabai (30) was sleping with her ten months old child at Dadar on Friday night when she kicked a kerosene oil lamp which got upset and ignited her clothes. She was extensively burnt and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

In another case Kakde Gangan, a labour employed in the Colaba Land mill was opening the boiler door on Monday when he got burnt. He too succumbed to his injuries subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TURKISH BATH CASE

GIRL'S EVIDENCE

ACCUSED'S PROTECTION WILLINGLY SOUGHT

The trial commenced, before Mr. Justice Baker and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, of the case in which one Malkabai, a Mahomedan woman aged 25 is charged with procuring a minor girl for immoral purposes.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

HUSBAND'S EVIDENCE.

Suleman Hassan, examined by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad for the prosecution, said that in June or July last she went to Satara and visited the complainant and his family. She told him that she was running a hospital in Bombay and had a house of her own. As she was alone in her house, she said, she would like Rehamatbai and witness to accompany her to Bombay.

A few days later witness himself came down to Bombay and stayed with the accused. By and by he discovered that all was not well with the accused and his wife. Two or three incidents occurred which created suspicion in his mind. Subsequently when he became convinced that his wife is being used for inmoral purposes he protested to the accused and desired to part company with her. Failing in his attempts to secure his wife he put the matter in the hands of the police.

GIRL'S EVIDENCE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, Rehmatbai said that both her husband and her father-in-law were Fakirs at Satara, and used to live on charity. The accused had promised to find a job for her husband who came down to Bombay specifically for the purpose. The accused had tried her level best for him. Her husband used to tell her "You have spent all your life so far with your relatives. Are you not satiated still?"

WILLINGLY ESCAPED FROM HUSBAND.

Further questioned, Rehmatbai said it was not true, as alleged by her husband, that she was laughing with customers at the Turkish Bath, or that she had gone out to Apollo Bunder with a Khoja gentleman. Her husband had a quarrel over this matter with Malkabai who said, "If you don't trust me, you ean go back to Satara." Malkabai paid him railway fare for both to go to Satara. The same night she was taken by her husband to her sister's place at Gowalia Tank Road.

As her husband again beat her and illtreater her there also, she escaped from there in a taxi the next day. She went to Malkabai's Bath at Watson's Hotel and requested her to conceal her. Accordingly Malkabai took her to the flat of Mrs. Myers where she was kept for a few days till she was traced out by the police.

Rehmatbai said she was never asked to submit to any impropriety with customers at the Bath. The only work she did was cooking.

Several indecent photographs were then shown to Rehmatbai who identified them as those she had seen hanging in the Bath.

After Rehmatbai's sister was examined, further hearing was adjourned to to-day.

AFTERMATH OF IDD FESTIVAL

45 PERSONS CHARGED

A crop of interesting cases figured in the Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Mazagon, before Khan Saheb Curtay and Dr. Katrak, which were the sequel of the Idd celebrations. Sub-Inspector Parulekar of the Agripada Police Station charged four accused with riotous behaviour at Sankli Street.

It transpired that Sunday, being the Basi Idd day, the accused and their friends engaged two taxies, visited several bars, and after drinking not too wisely but too well, engaged in a bout of fisticuffs. Some police constables detailed for duty were injured in the melee and a posse of constables was summoned to take the men in charge. They were remanded into custody pending the summoning of their defence witnesses. For driving his taxi along the junction of Warden Road and Pedder Road, which was closed for vehicular traffic on account of the celebrations and persisting in hawking his way through a dense crowd against the warning of a police officer, a taxi-driver Phikas was fined Rs. 15, while another driver Bhagoonand was fined Rs. 10 for disobeying police signals. He pleaded in defence that the traffic havildhar, had wrongly charged him as he had declined to give him his "cha-pani" but the Court disbelieved the version of the accused.

CONVERTING STREETS I[N]TO FACTORY.

A smart fine of Rs. 15 was [i]mposed on tradesmen in the Dongri ar[ea] for keeping empty boxes on the road [for] sawing operations conver[ted] into a factory. Patrolman Pydownie area, Deputy Inspe[ctor] arrested four suspicious lookin[g] ters and on challenging them, fou[nd] carrying ugly looking blades with [them]. As further inquiries were required [to be] made into their antecedents, they [were] remanded into police custody.

GAMBLER FINED

The next capture was effected by some constables of the Agripada Police Station near the grounds of the Willingdon Sports Club. Dressed in plain clothes, they mingled with a crowd and soon observed one Idu Ibrahim inviting people to gamble by a throw of the dice on a board. The latter was arrested and fined Rs. 25. Altogether 45 charge sheets were placed before their Worships and disposed of by mid-day.

BOMBAY BULLION RATES.

BAR SILVER.

Ready	59	11	0
1st Settlement	59	11	0
2nd Settlement	59	9	0

Tone:—Quiet.

BAR GOLD.

Ready	21	2	0
1st Settlement	21	6	9
2nd Settlement	21	7	0

Tone:—Quiet.
Ready Rs. 13|7|3.
Sovereigns Rs. 13|7|3 forward.
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21|10|6.
Tone of Silver.—Weak. China sold. Continent bought. China was a buyer at lower rate. Market closed with sellers at 1|16 below the fixed price.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 27.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th April
Banks Selling D D 1|6.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 May
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 Monsoon.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 1|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6-1|4 April
NEW YORK—
Banks Selling T T 274.
Banks Buying T T 272-1|2.
Banks Buying D D 271-1|2.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 267-1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 130-1|2.
Banks buying 60 Days 127-1|2.
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 136-3|4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Seling D D 173-3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1|2.
JAVA
Banks Selling D D 90-3|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London 4.88-1|8 26th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 27th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 7|16 26th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 26th inst.
London|Belgium 35.00 26th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 26th inst.
London|Italy 92.40 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold 26th inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 24th inst. £4|2|11-1|2.
Silver London Ready 26th inst. 26-7|16; 24th inst. 26-3|8.
Silver London Forward 26th inst. 26-1|4; 24th inst. 26-3|16.
Silver New York Ready 26th inst. 57-7|16; 24th inst. 57-1|2.
London Discounts 3 Mos 26th inst. 4-1|32 per cent; 24th inst. 4 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos 26th inst. 4-1|16 per cent. 24th inst. 4-1|16 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent; 3 mos 5-1|2 per cent; 6 mos 5 per cent; 12 mos 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easier.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorolgical Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 27 March 1928.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.873 inches (.025 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.733 inches (.063 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.001

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 91.3 degrees (3.8 Above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 74.5 degrees (0.8 Above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a. m. 71 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 59 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S S E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles

Velocity of maxium gust of wind during 24 hours. 23 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)0.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, March. 27.

[illegible]sha, ex-Premier of Iraq has [illegible] to take up his new term of [illegible]s diplomatic agent in London. [illegible]y Reuter he said, he did not [illegible] importance to the [illegible]abis and others, [illegible]of a holy war was [illegible]every Wahabi. He said [illegible]e and Iraq Ministry [illegible]competent to meet [illegible]abi pretext that [illegible] the frontier was [illegible]rest fort which [illegible]was seventy [illegible]. He was [illegible]e King of [illegible]ponsible for [illegible] must hold [illegible]country re[illegible]ects.—Reuter.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RALLY ON SHORT COVERING.

SHARES GOING IN STRONG HANDS

Bombay, Mar. 27.

MILL SHARES.

Recent developments on the Stock Exchange are said to have unnerved the operators. The cloth market is keeping dull and there is little or no demand for manufactured goods. Evidently, the bear operators seeing the situation easy enough to surprise the weak holders of speculative purchases, began to hammer and tired bulls followed them, causing sharp declines in values of shares of some well managed concerns. The speculators are always trying to guess how industry is going and are buying shares whose earnings are improving and are selling those whose earnings are declining. However in the excitement, they shut their eyes to the fundamental position of several concerns who are likely to stand severest depressions. The Shares of a well managed mill like Bombay Dyeing with fair assurance of dividends and strong situation to decline along with other concerns where there is least chance of decline is something like an unreal situation created on the local Stock Exchange particularly due to Bears activities. However, with the general sentiment being two sided and confidence shaken, prices may decline temporarily, we think present prices are not far from the bottom and caution against any short sales.

To-day the market opened at about yesterday's closing rates and ruled steady on short covering. There was some bull support in evidence as there was good demand for the next settlement. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 932|8 and closed at Rs. 936|4. Fazal opened at Rs. 861|4 and improved to Rs. 867|8. Pearls improved Rs. 6|- and closed at Rs. 581|4 Century ruled steady and closed at Rs. 440.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron Shares opened steady a Rs. 316|4 and soon improved to Rs. 320| but declined to Rs. 315| on renewed selling. The offerings were well absorbed and prices rallied and closed at Rs 318| after hardening to Rs. 320|. Ordinary Shares ruled steady opened at Rs. 86|8 and closed at Rs. 87|- Hydros fluctuated within 1158|12 and Rs. 1163|12 Indian Cements were in good demand and closed at Rs. 320| Alcocks after declining to Rs. 382|8 closed steady at Rs. 387|8. Burma Shares experienced up and downs to Rs. 850| but closed at Rs. 845|. The reports of a dividend of Re 1|4 for Bundi Shares rallied prices to Rs. 23|2.

SECURITIES.

3-1|2 per cent Government Paper opened steady and with a small turnover fluctuated within half an anna.

COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	395
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
200 Bombay Dying	936|4
250 Bradbury	250
100 Century	438|12
100 Colaba Land	127|8
500 Central India P.	508|12
100 Coorla	172|8
100 Crescent	170
250 Curim.	250
500 David	260
250 Dawn	625
200 Edward Sassoon	110
10 E. D. Sassoon	0|14|6
100 Elphinstone	16
150 Fazulbhoy	867|8
50 Finlay	137|8
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	80
100 Gokak	190
100 Indian Bleaching	315
100 Indore Malwa	361|4
100 Jamshed Mfg	47|8
300 Kastoorchand	23
100 Khatau	97|8
100 Kohinoor	247|8
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6850
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000 Morarji	1875
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Mayer Sassoon	81|4
1000 Morarji	2030
200 New Great	283|12
10 New City	115
250 Pabaneq	278|12
200 Pearl	581|4
100 Phoenix	420
250 Simplex	185
1000 Sholapur	7800
50 Swan	138|12
100 Swadehi	512|8
500 Tata Mill	75
500 Vishnu Cotton	8000

BANKS.

127 Imperial	1450
127 Imperial	350
50 India	90|4
20 Baroda	92
25 Central	24|14
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank	350

RAILWAYS.

500 Ali Prantej	900
Amritsar Patti	1??
1/Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhond Baramati	100
100 Guzerat Rly.	90|12
100 Hoshiarpur	100
100 Khulna Baghirhaut rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon.	78|8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	93
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	88|8
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	720

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	121|4
100 Andhra Valley	765
100 Alcock	387|8
425 B. Burma	845
10 B. Burma No. 1	300
10 Br. India Insurance	18|12
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet	4|14
100 B. Tramway	153|12
50 B. Tramway	68|8
200 Bombay Steam	280
50 Bombay Telephone	48
10 Bundi Cement	23|2
250 Indian Cement	320
10 Central India Mining	18|8
£ 1 Eastern Chemical certy.	1?8
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Deferred	882|8
100 Katni Ordinary	243|12
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2200
10 Punjab P. Cement	15|10
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15
10 Shivrajpur	
75 Tata Iron Ord.	87

SECURITIES

Bombay, March 27.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|4.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934|37 Rs. 93|9.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 87|9
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102|4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106|4
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103|2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104|4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|14.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84|8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1965 Rs. 111.
5 per cent Municipal due 1925-45 Rs. 101|14
Forward Rates.—2nd April Satt. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|6; 1945-55 Rs. 106-4.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 27.

3 months 4-1|6 per cent.
6 months 4-1|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 to 5-3|4 per cent.
One month 5-3/4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/4 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Slightly Easier.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 26th inst.

Wheat	64,495 cwts.
Linseed	30,839 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	7,553 ,,
Gingellyseeds	1,488 ,,
Poppyseed	100 ,,
Groundnuts	38,529 ,,
Castorseed	27,071 ,,
Rice	95,439 ,,
Myrabollams	4,481 ,,
Cottonseed	46,527 ,,
Mowraseed	658 ,,
Gram	6,944 ,,
Joowar	6,799 ,,
Maize	48 ,,
Barley	574 ,,
Bajree	2,714 ,,
Coal	852 tons.

20 Tata Iron Defd.	318|12
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	137
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97|8
1080 Tata Hydro	1163|12
100 Tata Oil	34
100 Tata Power Ord.	588|12
100 Tata Power Pref.	920
215 Scindia Steam	17

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	98|4
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref	1040
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1115
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	630
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	485
500 5 1/2 p c. Tata Mill Pref.	118

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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1928.

FRANCHISE UNDER SWARAJ.

We published yesterday the full text of the report of the All-Parties' Conference and its Committee held recently at Delhi. The Conference, which is to meet again on 19th May in Bombay, has published this interim report to elicit public opinion on its tentative decisions. We have already reviewed those decisions in a general way from time to time. We propose now to consider some of the outstanding questions under discussion at greater length in a series of articles. We shall begin with the important question of franchise, the pivot of any scheme of Responsible Government; though the allied question of electorates will need separate treatment because of its present controversial character. The views of the Committee of the All-Parties' Conference may first be briefly reviewed. In regard to the Provincial Legislature a considerable majority are in favour of adult suffrage. Pandit Malaviyaji favours adult suffrage in principle, but would like to consider further if it is practicable. Mrs. Besant prefers the franchise recommended in her Commonwealth of India Bill. Under that Bill the electors must, besides being 21 years of age, belong to one or other of the following groups: (a) All members of District Boards or Municipal Councils or Legislatures or ex-Ministers thereof; (b) all with high school or equivalent general or technical education; (c) all who have a monthly income or allowance of Rs. 25 and above; (d) all owners or occupiers of land with Rs. 30 or more as land tax; (e) those owning or occupying a house or a part of it of the annual rental value of Rs. 50 or more; (f) members of Trade Union Councils, members of Traders' Association or such other bodies as may be recognised by rules. It may be mentioned here that Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar's draft Constitution gives the franchise to any one who possesses an average monthly income of Rs. 15 and to his wife. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, who recommended a literacy franchise in his draft Constitution, has now accepted adult suffrage. He is supported by an overwhelming majority in the Committee, including Dr. Ansari, Mrs. Naidu, Pandit Nehru, and Messrs. Vijayaraghavachariar, Mahomed Ali, Joshi, Chamanlal, Pathik, Shuaib Qureshi and J. Nehru.

It will be noted that the trend is towards as wide a franchise as possible. That is also the trend in all progressive countries, many of which have long since established universal suffrage. We have practically to choose between universal suffrage and a near approach to it, so far at any rate as the Provincial Legislature is concerned. That approach, determined solely by a low minimum income test, is most unfair to the literates who may well be presumed to take an intelligent interest in civic affairs, but who are too poor to satisfy even the low income test. On the other hand, to confine the franchise to the literates is unfair to millions whom others have kept in illiteracy, who never-the-less may be intelligent enough to know their wants and those of their neighbours and to communicate those wants to the Legislature through their trusted representatives. Even under the present regime many illiterates have the vote and it would be unjust to deprive them of it. For these reasons many like Mrs. Besant adopt two or more alternative tests, giving the franchise alike to those who possess the minimum income and to those who satisfy an educational test. Mrs. Besant's specific scheme of franchise is needlessly complicated and may be simplified and widely extended. The only fair and near approach to universal franchise is to give the vote to those who possess a minimum income or allowance, say, of Rs. 15 a month, to their wives, and also to all those who are literates. But we do not see any decisive reason why universal suffrage should not be at once adopted, at any rate for the Provincial Legislature. The possible objections are that the electorates would be too large to admit of close contact with their representatives and that the huge number of ignorant and poor electors would lead to corruption and exploitation. Objections like these have been urged everywhere and every time any extension of franchise is proposed. But nowhere and at no time have the fears anticipated come true. Electorates too large in area may make contact with the representative difficult, but a large number of electorates in a limited area does not present an insurmountable difficulty. And the electorates for the Provincial Legislatures need not be extensive. As regards corruption and exploitation, a large electorate is much harder to be tempted than a small one, while a wide franchise with the voters' organisation which it encourages has been proved an effective weapon against exploitation. That is precisely why universal suffrage is often dreaded by vested interests. Universal franchise will bring a sense of confidence and strength to the people, will induce them to make better use of their votes, and will compel the legislators to educate their masters. It is this educative effect of universal suffrage that is its greatest value.

As regards the franchise for the Central Legislature, it presents special problems. The first question to be decided is whether the Legislature should be uni-cameral or bi-cameral. The majority of the Committee seem to be in favour of a bi-cameral Legislature. All things considered, we think it wisest to let well alone and continue the present two Houses in the Central Legislature and the one in the provinces. The question then is what should be the franchise for each of the two Houses. For the so-called Lower House, the majority of the Committee are in favour of adult suffrage. That this is the goal to be soon reached, even if not immediately, is beyond doubt. But it must be remembered that the comparatively few representatives from each province will have to maintain contact with necessarily extensive electorates. So some limitation of the electorate seems to be desirable for the present. If the limitation is more by an intelligence test than an income test, it will be easier for the representatives to establish contact with the electors through newspapers. We would, therefore, suggest giving the vote to all literates as also to all those who possess a monthly income or allowance of, say, Rs. 25 and to their wives. The premium thus put on literacy together with the educative effect of the universal suffrage in the provinces will soon extend the limits of literacy and hasten the coming of a universal franchise for all legislatures. The franchise for the "Upper" House has given rise to divergent opinions. An ingenious suggestion is to confine the franchise to constituent Provincial Legislatures. Other suggestions are for wider forms of indirect election through Local Boards, Universities, etc. We prefer direct election if only for its wide educative effect. This effect we would emphasise by accepting the suggestion of Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar to give the franchise to all those adults whose educational qualifications are not below the matriculation standard or its equivalent.

THAT PICTURE AND THIS.

Government's solicitude for the "Indian" oil industry is amazing. When the Indian textile industry was in distress owing to proved unfair competition with Japan, Government merely looked on for years and then only doled out crumbs to the starved industry. But now that the American and Continental oil companies compete with and undersell the British oil companies in India and Burma, the Government of India hasten to succour the British companies under the pretext of protecting an Indian industry. The companies, whose capital is entirely British and which are managed almost entirely by the British, have not made out a 'prima facie' case for protection. They have not proved unfair competition beyond stating that the American company is selling "stolen" oil, just because the oil originally comes from Soviet Russia. Nor have they proved any imminent danger to their industry as a whole. But they do not like competition to touch the profits of a single one of them. Yet Government, in answer to their demand for protection, have at once ordered an urgent enquiry by the Tariff Board. That is not all. The terms of reference are mainly to ascertain whether the current prices of kerosine oil in India are below "world prices" and not whether the Indian prices endanger the existence of the British industry in India. Government go even so far as to tell the Tariff Board that "no detailed examination of the costs of production will be necessary." The first condition for an honest enquiry for protection is to ascertain the costs of production to see whether or not the current prices leave any margin of profit. It may be that even under the present low prices the British companies do make some profit after covering the costs of production. Do Government intend throwing a veil over this fact? The unseemly haste and the partial secrecy of the inquiry make the whole thing look most suspicious. It is a lurid contrast, indeed, between Government's attitude towards the Indian textile industry and that towards the British oil industry in India which is no more Indian than are the Government of India.

A HALTING STEP.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation showed its willingness to take at least a halting step forward towards democratisation of its composition when it adopted the report of its Law, Procedure and Elections Committee at its meeting on Monday, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Dalvi. The whole point in the agitation about the reduction in the strength of the nominated and the co-opted seats is that the fullest opportunity must be given for the exercise of the only legitimate method of entering a civic body, that by means of popular election. Mr. Dalvi proposed that the number of nominations be reduced by four, and that the co-opted seats be reduced by an equal number and that these eight seats should be equally distributed among the D, E, F and G Wards. The Corporation has accepted this proposal, but it is regrettable that as regards the sub-division and re-grouping of the Wards it considers that the present arrangements should continue. The re-distribution of the seats is open to the objection that it gives greater importance to Wards like the Fort and Kalbadevi, the rateable value of which is high, while it provides proportionately meagre representation to Wards where the artizan and the labouring classes chiefly reside. True reform lies in pressing immediately for a low franchise with a representation of seats proportionate to the population of each Ward and this immediate reform must be only a stepping-stone to the introduction of universal adult franchise.

EXCELLENT CHOICE.

The Reception Committee of the Sixth Maharashtra Provincial Conference has unanimously decided to invite Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to accept the presidentship of the Conference. This is an excellent choice. It is a welcome departure from the practice prevalent in Congress circles in Maharashtra since it became a separate Congress Province to restrict the selection of presidents for these annual conferences to leaders belonging to this Presidency alone. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, as one of the General Secretaries of the Congress and as one of the most prominent younger leaders of Bengal to take concerted measures in that Province for the promotion of the boycott of British goods, is [illegible] to give a practical and courageous lead to Maharashtra in his address to the Provincial Conference which it is proposed to hold in Poona at the end of next month. Questions of vital importance for the better organisation of Congress work and of technical [illegible] Congressmen in the legislatures, the more liberal interpretation of [illegible] D in the Madras resolution, [illegible] work in Councils are to be discussion. We hope the [illegible] be very largely attended [illegible] tions should have a [illegible] the All-Parties' Conference [illegible] meet in May in Bombay [illegible] opportunity through the Maharashtra National [illegible] ing what precise [illegible] tical level-headed [illegible] make for intensifying [illegible] raj.

BOYCOTT OR RIGHT CONCESSIONS.

TORY PLOT TO PREJUDICE INDIA'S CASE.

(BY M. K. ACHARYA, M. L. A.)

II.*

I wonder if these indignant Britishers that would belittle the boycott movement or ascribe it to sheer perversity or lack of political sagacity on the part of Indian leaders have read carefully the debates in the Houses of Parliament during November last. I wonder how they explain the fact that Indian leaders who were so keen on demanding immediate constitutional revision both in 1924 and in 1925 did not raise the question at all either in 1926 or in 1927. How will they explain the fact that Lord Birkenhead and his advisers who claim to have had the problem of the Indian Constitution constantly before them during the past three years and more, came to the conclusion that Indian conditions were only in 1927 propitious for the acceleration of the date of the Commission? How has it happened that Government's anxiety to revise the Indian Constitution has been in inverse ratio to the zeal of Indian leaders to press for such revision? How is it that Government's decision in the matter synchronised with the manufacture of a strong anti-Indian feeling in England, and the outbreak of abnormally strong communal dissensions in India between Hindus and Mahammedans? Was this synchronism purely accidental or was it deliberately planned?

TORY PLOTS.

The latter view was pointedly expressed on the floor of the House of Commons on the 23rd of November last at the time of the second reading of the bill to accelerate the date of the Commission, by several Labour members like Col. Wedgewood and Miss Wilkinson. The former declared:

"It seems to me that the time for the appointment of this Commission has been most unfortunately chosen. For years we prayed for the day when this Commission would be appointed. We wait until we have a valuable contribution to literature by Miss Mayo. We have the Commission when every body's mind is full of that book."

Similarly Miss Wilkinson speaking indignantly of the widespread mischief produced by Miss Mayo's book, said:

"There was a meeting held in London yesterday at which there were present a very large number of influential women. ..... At that meeting, where as I say, every kind of women's cause was represented, the atmosphere showed how terrible from the Indian point of view have been the results of that book. .....I merely want to suggest on the question of time that this book has been written and that it is generally believed that the writer, an American journalist, received a great deal of official encouragement in the writing of that book ..... Merely on the question of time the Government has chosen its opportunity well from its own point of view, and those who are concerned with the publicity department both of the Government of this country and the Government of India have laid their plans well in order to create the atmosphere that they want."

This charge was not at all met by the Government advocates. Indeed the second reading of the Bill to accelerate the date of the Commission was opposed in the House of Commons by 137 members as against 265 who supported it. Among the former were in fact Major Attlee and Mr. Walsh, the Labour members of the proposed Commission. Thus, if, as many as a third of the members of the Commons were opposed to the immediate appointment of the Commission, if as many as 137 members of Parliament held the view that the Commission was appointed not in response to the Indian demand but because of the anti-Indian atmosphere which Government thought was favourable to themselves can Indian leaders be reasonably charged with undue suspicion or lack of political sagacity?

NATIONAL AFFRONT.

This was the initial mentality behind the boycott movement. The Commission was appointed not only not in response to Indian demand but, indeed, in utter defiance of Indian opinion. It is needless to inquire when and where the proposal first originated of a purely Parliamentary Commission. In all probability it was imposed by the present Tory Government in England upon the meek Government of India. I think that the proposal must have taken practical shape in April 1927; because it is admitted by the Government of In-

(Continued on page 9.)

*The first article appeared on March 26.

SWADESHI KHADDAR AND BRITISH BOYCOTT COMPARED.

(By Maneklal Vakil, M.A.LL.B., F.S.S.)

All the three are economic weapons and all the three aim to use them for the attainment of Swaraj but their economic and psychological reactions are different. There is, however, one common effect which is to exclude British cloth and much out of it, therefore, can be made by all the three schools for the common objective of attaining Swaraj.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

The encouragement of Indian industries is one of the oldest Congress programmes when industrial exhibitions used to be held along with the Congress sessions even prior to 1900. The building up of Swadeshi industries was, therefore, in the minds of the earliest Congress leaders from the very commencement of the Congress movement in 1886. All the educative propaganda, however, did not lead to much result till the Partition of Bengal period in 1905 when the boycott of foreign cloth was launched with a definite pledge, on the part of those who joined it, to use Swedeshi cloth and Swadeshi articles only. This was done in Bengal in answer to the political insult of dividing the province irrespective of the consideration of a common language already existing there. This movement seems to have given an impetus to the textile industry in India and has never languished though the Partition was annuled in 1911 and though the subsequent increase in the quantity of cotton cloth produced did not increase at the same rate up till 1921. The movement, however, was mainly confined to the cities and large towns amongst the lower middle classes only as the working classes of towns and the peasants in the villages have neither the leisure nor the surplus money to understand the distinction between Swadeshi and foreign articles irrespective of prices involving a sacrifice. As a matter of fact, the village peasant still uses the coarser and stronger hand-loom cloth because it is cheap and suitable for the hard labour he has to do in the fields.

KHADDAR MOVEMENT.

In 1920-21 was launched the Khaddar movement by the non-co-operation leaders when the Indian mills were 257 in number with 1,23,000 looms. The vow for Swadeshi cloth was then divided in three grades for the general consumer though the Congress leaders took the vow for Khaddar alone. There was the vow for Khaddar which would exclude all machine-made cloth and confine itself to the hand-spun and hand-woven cloth of Indian cotton alone. Then there was the vow for "Shudh" (pure) Swadeshi which meant Indian made cloth spun and woven

(Continued on Page 12.)

Notes of The Day

Unwilling To Be Trapped.

When only a few weeks ago Sir Miles Lampson, the British representative in China, was feted by the Municipality of Canton, and General Li-Chai-sun lunched with the British Consul, warm declarations of mutual appreciation were made on both sides. The Chinese General declared, "Misunderstandings are cleared up, cordial relations are restored, British goods are welcomed." The British Press welcomed the news. A Liberal journal suggested that the General's utterance "circulated over the southern provinces in carefully selected combinations of ideographs" should have "a great effect." The Chinese know now, however, that the old ideographs will have to continue all the same. They are not to be trapped with sweet words. The agitation against the selfish persistency of the Foreign Powers, and of the British in particular, in not listening to the Chinese demand for the abolition of unequal treaties will now continue with [illegible] the greaterr vigour, as the Nan[illegible]tiations have failed.

[illegible] Hopes.

[illegible]der, the distinguished [illegible]ho was the editor of [illegible]e and who re[illegible] of political observation [illegible]says that, according to his [illegible]e Indian boycott is slacken[illegible]ays a tribute to the "tact and [illegible]r" of Sir John Simon for creating process of attrition. These are [illegible]nder's hopes. India knows what [illegible]round he has for holding them. [illegible]etter to Prof. Gangulee, Mr. Spender [illegible] upon his experience as a member [illegible]e Milner Commission to Egypt and [illegible]are possibly of the fact that Indians [illegible]w a good deal about the ridicule with [illegible]h it covered itself and the strong [illegible]enting force its boycott provided for [illegible]yptian nationalism, Mr. Spender des[illegible]s upon the great loss which accrued [illegible]Egypt because the Commission was [illegible]otted. Egyptians have to tell a different tale. They will never regret that boycott. Nor will India that of the Simon Commission.

Dignified Rebuke.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has done well to administer a dignified rebuke to the "New Statesman" of London for its offensive and vulgar misrepresentation of his views and for attributing to him statements which he never made. In a letter to the Press Sir Tej Bahadur points out that he never made the remarks about the British army or its withdrawal from India which the "New Statesman" attributes to him. He chastises the journal in scathing language for "persistently misrepresenting Indian politicians' statements, views and actions." As a regular reader of "several of the leading English newspapers" Sir Tej Bahadur gives the palm for persistent vilification to this weekly journal. It is, indeed, a pity that British journals which claim to be responsible should lose their head the moment Indian political parties unite on an individual issue like the boycott. It is the guilty feeling that British rule in India is not so immaculate after all which is no doubt responsible for this touchiness.

Degrees Versus Experience.

Dr. Gilder's plea in the Council for the recruitment of men with brighter hallmarks to the prize posts in the medical profession in Bombay, has created a furore in his own profession where a good deal of learned dust has covered the armour of the combatants. The question at issue, however, is a very simple one. Whatever the protagonists of English and foreign degrees may aver the stubborn fact has got to be faced that experience is the best school mistress and no disciple of Esculapius can render signal service to humanity without drinking deep from the wells of experience. The possession of learned degrees is certainly an indication that the candidate has acquired a certain standard of knowledge in the art of healing, but the question as to what extent his knowledge has been supplemented by experience and ripened by it is to be determined by the length of time he has spent in post-graduate work and as to whether he has made the most of his opportunities.

All-India Women's Parishad.

One more All-India Women's Conference has been announced to be held next month. In December last such a conference was held at Madras but it was necessarily a side show. Another, held at Delhi last month, dealt almost exclusively with educational topics. But the All-India Mahila Parishad, to be held in April at Moradabad, promises to be wider in scope. In an appeal to the public the Chairman of the Parishad says: "It is the bounden duty of all lovers of the land to extricate the land from the trammels of deep-rooted prejudice and rotten practices to achieve its lost glory and honour." We have not the least doubt that the Parishad will give its full support to the Sarda Bill against child marriages and to Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill. It should also demand the immediate introduction of free and compulsory education for girls as well as boys. Mrs. Ahmed Shah is reported to have suggested in the U. P. Council that some means should be devised by which a gentleman who neglects the education of his daughters should be prevented from becoming a member of the Council. The Parishad may develop the suggestion and present some points to the Franchise Committee of the All-Parties' Conference.

Invidious Distinction.

We understand from the "Indian Railway Magazine," that in inviting applications for the competitive test for the Railway Account Service, the Government of India state that Indian applicants must be graduates and others may hold diplomas equal to our matriculation. If the fact is as stated above, the distinction is glaring, invidious and suspicious. Incidentally, we would like to know which standard is meant to apply to Anglo-Indians. In connection with the scheme of Indianisation of services, Anglo-Indians have claimed to be Indians for the purpose of the scheme and Government have conceded the claim. We presume that for the competitive test in question the standard meant for Indians is also to apply to Anglo-Indians.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL'S LEAD

LIVE AND LET LIVE POLICY.

MARCH WITH THE TIMES

WARNING TO BROTHER PRINCES

IDENTITY OF RULERS AND RULED

GOAL OF CIVILIZED GOVERNMENT

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, March 27.

In opening the second session of the Al Martabat (Legislative Council) of Bhopal, His Highness the Nawab Saheb said:—

Mr. President and Members of the Council,—I am very pleased indeed to see you assembled here to-day for the second session of my Legislative Council where the chosen representatives of my people meet in intelligent co-operation with the members of my Government to concert measures for the greatest good of the largest number. It is premature, gentlemen, at this early stage of your progress to form an opinion as to how far this Council has succeeded in working on the lines indicated by me in my inaugural address six months ago. I might, however, perhaps take it that none of you is lacking in the will assiduously to act up to my expectations, although I am not quite sure if the proceedings of the first session of the Council were altogether free from tendencies which I characterised as sheer waste of time. Whether the right of interpellation and of criticism was, in all instances, exercised with a due sense of responsibility, and in order to serve a useful purpose, or whether quite a good deal of word-fencing was not in evidence. With loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of the King-Emperor, and an unstinted attachment to the British connection, as my proud heritage, the relations of my Government with the Government of India, the Governments of the British Provinces and the Indian States continue to be the most cordial and I desire to express my warmest thanks to all of them for their ready co-operation in matters of joint concern, while to the Paramount Power I am exceedingly grateful for the consideration they have always shown me in my anxiety to maintaining the prestige of my State and to advance the welfare of my people.

GOAL OF CIVILIZED GOVERNMENT.

In the course of my inaugural address, as you will doubtless remember, I had occasion to tell this House how it has become traditional with the rulers of Bhopal to regard their subjects with parental affection and kindness, to look upon this loving kindness as the sole justification of Sovereign authority, this tender solicitude of the ruler for the well-being of the subjects. What I said then was reciprocated by the latter in the form of their unswerving loyalty and filial devotion combining to bring about a position where both the ruler and the ruled rae identified with each and the ruled are identified both each That identification I referred to as the goal of every civilised Government. I hope now that I may feel assured of the hearty co-operation, untainted by self-interest, personal bias or party considerations, between the elected and the official members of this Council. Nothing is more conducive to the smooth running of the machinery of Government than such co-operation on the one hand, and the realization of the part of the elected members on the other hand of the difficulties of the Government in those cases when it is not possible in the interest of the people fully to meet the wishes of the people's representatives. If these two things can be achieved, I shall indeed have the satisfaction that this Council has justified the step I have taken entirely voluntarily.

ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.

Gentlemen, I desire to take this opportunity to give wider expression to my conception of good Government. There are certain essential principles underlying good government which, scrupulously followed, are bound to lead a ruler successfully through the task of governing his people to their best advantage. The maintenance of these rights involves, among other things:—

(1) Moral and intellectual uplift of the people commensurate with the resources of the State and in a manner best suited to the stage of people's development, their mentality and their pursuits.

(2) The assurance of the material progress of the people by developing all natural resources of the country such as agriculture, minerals, forests, industry and trade and, for the purpose of such development, improvement of communications and of public health.

(3) An assurance that the absolute powers inherent in a ruler shall not be arbitrarily or capriciously used. Such an assurance is essential with a view to a sense of security in the minds of the people as well as to the financial credit of the State, and includes:

(a) a proper apportionment of revenue between the ruler and the administration which, in India, means that the prince, as father of the people, assigns to the well-being of the body politic a very large share of his revenues, retaining to himself only as much as will suffice to maintain his exalted position, a conception fundamentally different from the Western idea of a King, who receives a small portion of what primarily belongs to the people;

(b) security of the State services, each servant of the State being assured, both by practice and by virtue of the regulations enforced, that he will be secure in his position so long as he properly performs his duties, secure also from undue interference either from the ruler or from other departments of the administration, and that he will be entitled to a decent pension on his retirement as a reward for the proper performance of his duties.

(4) Security of person and property, so that each subject may feel that, as long as he respects law, he will be continued in the fullest enjoyment of his personal liberty, of his right of ownership and of the fruits of his labour which postulates:

(a) a sound system of law, whether Legislative or customary;

(b) the maintenance of an efficient and incorruptible police with adequate military force in the background;

(c) An independent judiciary, every judge occupying a high social status with necessary qualifications and in receipt of a salary large enough to place him above temptation and consequent corruption and assured of his being irremovable from his position until he has earned his pension, except for gross misconduct which must be established at a trial by a competent body of his colleagues and other members of the administration of an equal or higher position.

UGLY CLOUDS.

From the achievement of these three primary conditions results the Reign of Law which is the objective of all good Governments and among other things, means that no person will be deprived of his liberty without judicial trial and that all persons will be regarded as equal in the eye of law, even to the extent of a subject being able to sue the State itself for redress in its own Courts. Do not misunderstand me when I say all this. It is on these very lines that the Government of Bhopal has been running for more than a quarter of a century now. If something strikes zyou as novel, it is because it is the duty of every ruler to keep pace with these days of intensive progress. While fully maintaining the old spirit, I have only made an endeavour to march with the times. Such are the traditions of States and true ideals of Indian Kingship. I find no difficulty, to-day, to proclaim and pledge myself to follow them with the co-operation of my people and with the unflinching assistance of my Government. In laying down the principles, of which I have spoken, and which are so conducive to the happiness and contentment, and the advancement and prosperity of my subjects, a duty which no ruler of Bhopal has desired to evade, I am only reminding myself of the trust I have inherited and of the expectations which are rightly entertained of me by my subjects These principles merely suggest that in the altered condition of the present day our traditional conceptions of duty require application in a particular manner, a manner more suited to those conditions which have resulted from the march of civilization and general progress. I am deeply impressed by the necessity of marching with the times in the administration of my State. These are indeed momentous times and from criticism directed at the States in certain quarters, however, ill judged and unwarranted it may be, nobody can ignore the fact that ugly clouds are gathering on the horizon and the storm may burst on the States at any moment. There may be a cloud burst and a flood. Unless the rulers protect their States by the construction of solid and durable embankments of internal contentment, peace, goodwill and prosperity, they stand in dangers of being wiped out of existence altogether.

JUDICIARY AND EXECUTIVE.

Let me now examine the various portions of the principles I have enunciated. The reference to a Judiciary above all influences other than that of laws which we have ourselves enacted, is the expression in a slightly varied form of our ancient ideals of Kingship. The Dadshah was always enjoined to be Adil and the Raja, as the protector of his people to be the dispenser of justice. There is nothing new in having an independent Judiciary. Only the functions of the village panchayat and 'kazi' are being performed by the courts that have been constituted to apply and administer laws that we have in force to meet the ends of justice. I am not seeking a departure from the principles of administration laid down by my ancestors, and always studiously followed by them, when I say that the constitution set up with the sanction of my revered mother 6 years ago must be upheld, continued and extended, which provides for a complete freedom of the judges in the exercise of their judicial powers, for their immunity from the influence of the Executive authority, and from any fear of losing their positions so long as they discharge their duties in a proper way the laws that they administer have been made, with due regard to principles of justice and equity and the general desire and will of people of which this Assembly is emblematic. As regards separate allotments out of the revenue for public purposes, that is for the good of the body politic and for the ruler's private expenditure. The principle, which was so strictly followed by my beloved mother and is now being followed by me ever since my accession, merley emphasises the fact that the necessity of such a differentiation is admitted. I do not believe that anybody would be disposed to assert that the provision of the means for the well-being of the people and for their material and moral progress is a secondary question, while the assurance of the ruler's personal comforts is of primary importance. Therefore I am laying down what is only just, that by a self-denying ordinance I mean to give in order to ensure the protection and the advancement of my beloved subjects as much as possible, of the financial resources of the State taking for myself just enough for the maintenance of my position and dignity as the ruler of Bhopal, as it is but right that that position and dignity should be maintained.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Gentlemen, let me pause for a moment and reflect what all this and any other step that I might take in improving my administration amount to. Is it not an obligation to govern well inherent in the position of a ruler? I say it is; and inasmuch as it is an obligation that every ruler owes to his subjects, it is obvious that this obligation need not be, and indeed cannot be, imposed by any external authority. The ruler must recognise it himself. The obligation to govern well and rule wisely to which I have referred, has always existed and will always exist as long as a ruler desires to retain his privileged position. It is the concomitant of that position and indeed its counterpart. I am, therefore, announcing, I would prefer to say proclaiming, that I fully recognise my obligations and it is my will and desire to discharge them. I can boldly say that there is nothing wrong with our system. Our system with its ancient ideals of Kingship is good enough and if worked in the true spirit, I will venture to say, it will prove to be the best. The ruler and his subjects have been linked together for generations by ties religious and moral which have endured through all the vicissitudes of the past, and it is these personal and family relations between the ruler and the ruled which create the special atmosphere of the States that only those who live in them can fully understand and appreciate. In other respects the States do not differ widely from the neighbouring parts of British India, though in the eyes of Western Civilization our incidence of population may be smaller and life may jog more quietly, the struggle for existence being not so acute. Therefore I maintain that what is really required for the progress of my State is the steady development on the lines suited and acceptable to the people. You will thus see that apart from the question of obligations which a ruler of an Indian State owes to his subjects, a point with which I have already dealt at length. He must, if he claims to be an enlightened and progressive ruler, be prepared to retain his subjects' confidence and goodwill by the adoption of a policy which will ensure the contentment of his subjects. It means that he makes an absolutely fair and honourable division between his individual purposes and those of his subjects. But if my State is to enjoy the full benefit of the development along the lines I have indicated it must be free to use the whole of its resources and to be allowed to spend upon the people and the State the whole of the income raised directly or indirectly from my people, of course, always keeping in view the obligation which we may have contracted.

APPEAL TO PARAMOUNT POWER.

It is for this reason that I am joining with my brother-Princes in making an appeal to the Paramount Power through

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE MAHATMA AND THE POET

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S TRIBUTE"

LONDON, March 27.

The "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial, commenting on the likelihood of Dr. Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Gandhiji visiting England in the summer, says that no two men are better qualified to represent the noblest, most significant and highly interesting side of modern India to English audiences and if, as is suggested, Dr. Tagore should be the next Hibbert lecturer, addresses of 1928 would be delivered by a thinker as internationally eminent as Renan when he was a Hibbert lecturer.—Reuter.

FORFEITURE NOTICES AT LAST!

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT IN BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

VALOD AND BAJIPURA RECEIVE FIRST HONOUR

BARDOLI, March 27.

The Publicity Officer, Bardoli Satyagraha, wires:—

Valod and Bajipura are again first to receive the honour of being served with forfeiture notices. The Bania community is again the first to be selected for the honour. The Mahalkari of Valod has broken the ice by letting loose the course of fight.

LIST OF PERSONS SERVED WITH NOTICE.

The following is a list of persons from Bajipura who are served with notices: Virchand Chenaji from Valod, Sheths Dahyabhai Ramkas, Ghelabhai Manekchand, Damodar Haribhai, Chunilal Manekchand, Motichand Rajaji, Pranjivan Narsheram, Bhukhan Maneklal, Gulamdas Bhaidas; all are in good spirits.

ADVICE TO MAHALKARI.

Sheth Virchand has addressed a letter to the Mahalkari of Valod Mahal in which he wonders when he was guilty of betraying so much weakness as to be made the first choice. He assures the officer that forfeiture notices served on one man or on the whole Taluka would have no effect. He feels it his duty as a friend and well-wisher of the Mahalkari, [illegible] serving in this part for many years [illegible] tender him personal advice. He re[illegible] the Mahalkari that his term of s[illegible] is about to expire in a few months. [illegible] should better resign his service and [illegible]fice a few months' salary than s[illegible]h his own hand the forfeiture not[illegible]d thus prove faithless to the people [illegible] salt he has eaten so long. Even i[illegible] had not the boldness enough to ma[illegible]is small sacrifice, h ecould manage [illegible]ecure furlough and save the last days [illegible]is long career in the Taluka from be[illegible]stained.

PATIDARS READY [illegible] STRUGGLE.

A congratulatory me[illegible] was held last night at Bajipura wh[illegible] Patidars envying Sheth Virchand hi[illegible]rtune, tendered him a sweet reproach [illegible] passing over what naturally should [illegible] the Patidars' right. A similar meet[illegible] to be held tonight in Valod.

NO PRINCIPLE INVOLVED

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT FOR SIMON COMMISSION

PLEA FOR 8 HOUR DAY FOR MINERS

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED SINE DIE

DELHI, Mar. 27.

The Assembly held its last sitting of the current session to-day Mr. A. B. Reid (official) was sworn it.

At question time, replying to Mr. S. C. Mukherji, Sir George Rainy said the Tariff Board had been entrusted with the work of enquiring into the question of safeguarding the oil industry. The Central Government collected about a crore of revenue from it produced in India. He did not know the extent of the provincial revenue from the same source. Mr. B. Das asked whether the interests of consumers would be kept in view. The President disallowed the question.

Pundit Kunzru drew attention to the recent cable received by the Imperial Citizenship Association. Mr. Bajpai replying said that Government had telegraphed to the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri for a report and enquiries had been set on foot. Mr. Bajpai added that the Natal Congress had not made any representation against the announcement.

Pandit Kunzru suggested the publication of fuller details when available. Mr. Bajpai promised to consider the suggestion.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

The President announced that Messrs. Sherwani, B. Das, Haji Chaudhri. Ismail Khan, and M. C. Rajah had been elected members of the Public Accounts Committee.

The following eight members were next elected from which six members will be nominated to the Central Advisory Council for Railway: Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. Yamin Khan, M. Ashrafuddin Ahmad, Sir Walter Wilson, Col. Gidney Mr. T. B. Roy and Mr. Kelkar.

CHITTAGONG PORT TRUST ACT.

On the motion of Sir George Rainy the bill amending the Chittagong Port Trust Act, as passed by the Council of State, was taken into consideration and passed after some opposition from Messrs. Amarnath Dutt and B. Das.

CONSIDERATION OF MINES BILL.

Sir B. N. Mitra moved consideration of the Mines Bill as amended by the Select Committee. The Bill 'inter alia' places a limit of twelve hours on the daily hours of work in Indian mines, and combined with the previous legislation limiting weekly hours of work it is an improvement on the present position. Mr. Joshi who along with four others had attached a dissenting minute moved an amendment urging that the maximum daily hours of work should be eight instead of twelve. He said it was admitted that in a large number of mines, workers did not work more than eight hours, and as they worked on the piece work system they could fill three tubs even in six hours. Why then penalise the workers particularly when they had to work longer hours because of the failure of the mine-owners to provide an adequate number of tubs?

Dewan Chamanlal supported the amendment. He asked the House not to be a party to depriving the miners of the amenities of civilization. Constituted as Government was, he doubted whether even Christ or Budha, in their place, would do better.

Sir Bhupendranath Mitra recalled Mr. Joshi's speech in 1923 stating that miners would not like any regulation restricting the daily hours of work. Though Mr. Joshi's outlook had widened the miners outlook had not widened to the same extent. The only result of forcing the eight hour shift would be not to force the mine owners to buy more tubs which they could not afford with their limited capital, but make it impossible for the miner to earn his present daily wages.

Mr. Joshi's amendment was rejected by 46 votes to 22.

Mr. Joshi next suggested that the daily period of work be limited to ten hours. Mr. Chamanlal supporting objected to the measure being brought forward on the last day of the Assembly when most of the members were absent.

The motion was rejected. Mr. Joshi next moved an amendment to clause three omitting the shift system in mines. The amendment was put to vote and lost nineteen voting for and forty against.

The house rejected after another division Mr. Joshi's amendment to clause one urging that bill should take effect from 1st April 1929 instead of 7th April 1930. Sixteen voted for and thirty-five against the motion. The assembly rose for lunch.

NO QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

After the Mines Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee was passed. The House then voted all the supplementary demands for grants. Mr. Sarfraz Hussain wanted to raise the question of policy on the demand under Post and Telegraphs but the President ruled that the question of policy could not be raised on a supplementary grant.

When Sir Basil Blackett moved the grant under "Miscellaneous" which included the demand in respect of expenses incurred on the Simon Commission during the current year Pandit Motilal explained the position of his party. He said that the Assembly had already on two previous occasions declared itself aganst the Commission and had refused to vote the demand proposed in the budget estimates. The demand of Rs. 57,000 before the House represented money already spent on the Commission. It, therefore, stood on an entirely different footing. The decision of the House on this demand would not affect the previous vote. His party would take no part in the discussion or the voting of this grant and he was glad to hear the ruling of the chair that the question of principle and policy did not arise on this vote.

Mr. Aney on behalf of the Nationalists enquired why Government had brought it forward on the last day of the session. He protested against this procedure of taking advantage of the thinness of the House.

Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, Deputy President raised a point of order. A supplementary demand implied an original demand which was to be supplemented. The president ruled that this was not necessarily so and a supplementary grant could be asked for an expenditure for new services not foreseen at the moment (official applause). Mr. Yakub next asked whether it was permissible for Government to incur expenses for a purpose already rejected. The President ruled that this money had already been spent. Mr. Graham, Legislative Secretary, said that the supplementary demands were always taken at the end of the financial year and till then it was difficult to estimate them. The members had quite adequate notice as they were announced on the 19th instant. If members did not choose to stay it was not the business of Government to make them stay. The demand was put to the House and voted without a division being challenged.

MEDICAL RELIEF TO WORKERS.

Sir B. N. Mittra moved a resolution that the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the tenth International Labour Conference be not ratified and accepted. It recommended medical relief and sickness insurance for workmen in factories and mines, agriculturists domestic servants etc. The recommendations could not be given effect to owing to the migratory character of the workmen and the existence of various systems of medicine in India and the indifferent of many workmen to such proposals. Government would however discuss the matter further and examine the question of introducing proposals in some acceptable form.

Mr. Joshi moved an amendment recommending the establishment of sickness insurance for workers in factories, mines and organised large plantations. He said that even Japan where labour was not so well organised as it was in India had established sickness insurance.

Mr. Chamanlal said that the scheme had been accepted by all civilised countries of the world and had been passed at the International Conference by 97 votes against 9. He did not so much care for political Swaraj as for the betterment of the conditions of life of the workers.

Sir B. N. Mittra said that Japan took five years to pass legislation on the question although she was a far smaller country than India. He advised the House to wait till the matter was further considered with local Governments because eventually those Governments would have to foot the bill.

The amendment was rejected and the resolution was passed.

At quarter to five the President announced the adjournment of the House "sine die" amidst general cheering.—A. P.

SENSATIONAL EXCISE COUP

INCOMING TRAINS HELD UP AT BALLARD STATION

SEARCH OF RESTAURANT CARS

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS AWAITED

A great sensation was created by an Excise coup organised by Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department at the Ballard Station, Bombay, on Saturday morning. The sensation was heightened by the fact that the parties concerned were above the commonplace and that the delay caused by the raid to the incoming subsequent trains at the Ballard Pier created considerable uneasiness in the mind of the railway authorities and the police who were responsible for making room on the siding for three other trains which were expected at the interval of a few minutes to embark by the English mail which also included the Punjab Mail Limited, and the Viceregal special train carrying Her Excellency Lady Irwin to catch the mail bat. Every minute that the train under investigation was delayed on the Ballard Pier was responsible for the delay for other trains coming at short intervals and the question for the excise, the police and the railway authorities to decide was who would be responsible for the delay of the other trains if the train under examination was kept for an inordinately long time. Any way after some squabbling the train was taken to a siding and developments are awaited wit interest.

SEARCH OF RESTAURANT CARS

It appears that acting on certain information Inspector Hudson boarded on Saturday morning the Restaurant Cars of the American Tourists' Special Train and demanded from the management books of accounts in regard to the liquor and spirit used in the cars during the excursion. The American Tourist' Special Train ad left on the 19th instant to Delhi, Agra and other places of resort and returned on the 24th. He found on examination of the books that no accounts of the spirit and liquor consumed during the five days were entered nor any License for Tobacco obtained from the Collector of Bombay though tobacco was sold in he Restaurant cars. carrying about two hundred passengers. It is customary to issue a license from the Collector of Bombay under the Bombay Abkari Act while under Rule 6 of the License issued for the Restaurant Cars the management are asked to keep accounts of the liquor and spirit consumed in order to enable the Excise Department to apportion the assessment on the caterers. As the management failed to produce the Tobacco License which was coupled with the absence of accounts showing the consumption of liquors, etc. the Excise Inspector Mr. Hudson had to check the whole stock which necessitated considerable delay. Inspector Hudson served summons at once on the barmen and the proprietors of the catering business who are supposed to be influential people and called upon them to explain their conduct before any action was taken against them. In an ordinary case, the offending parties would have been hauled before the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, within twenty-four hours and remanded in custody of the Excise authorities to enable them to investigate into the matter. The sentence under the Abkari Act under this clause is a fine of Rs. 500 or six months' rigorous imprisonment. Another Tourists' special which came after about half an hour at the Ballard Pier was also subjected to the same examination with the aforesaid result. The matter is under enquiry by the Exeise Department.

WONDERFUL OPTIMISM!

"COUNTER-DEMONSTRATIONS TAKEN CALMLY"

SIR JOHN ON RELATIONS OF EAST AND WEST

NEW DELHI, March 27.

Col. Gidney, representing the Anglo-Indian community in the Assembly, entertained Sir John Simon and Mr. Cadogan at a large and representative lunch at the Western Hostal, New Delhi, to-day Sir John Simon spoke with considerable emotion. He said: "The Commission landed in India for this preliminary visit two monts ago and on Saturday we re-embark at Bombay. We have had a busy and instructive time not only in the great capitals like Calcutta, Madras, Lahore and Delhi but in many of the smaller towns and in villages and the countryside, where the great majority of India's teeming millions live their lives and where so important a part of India's problem arises. Looking back over these crowded weeks the Commission has every reason to be grateful for the kindness and traditional courtesy of the East.

COUNTER-DEMONSTRATIONS

We have taken the counter-demonstration, calmly, because while we respect all honest differences of opinion and make full allowance for Indian sensitiveness we hoped that when our purpose and attitude were better understood much suspicion would melt away. That hope has been largely fulfilled. I shall make no boastful or exaggerated claim but will state my view of the present position in the simplest words. When we arrived at Delhi we put forward proposals for the future conduct of investigation which will begin next October in a letter dated 6th February which I wrote on behalf of the Commission to the Viceroy. It was not some hasty or partial scheme but was the result the fullest deliberation amongst ourselves and was a constructive proposal inspired with a sincere desire to provide for Indian susceptibilities to the utmost of our power and to invite Indian co-operation on honourable terms."

INCORRIGIBLE OPTIMISM.

Now after wainting two months we are not dissatisfied with the results and I can claim that it is the only constructive proposal which anybody has put forward. I have sometimes suspected during the last two months that there were some in India who might have thought my letter of 6th February was the first step in the process of bargaining. That, of course, not so. It was issued by the Commission as a declaration by which we intend to stand and we have stood by it. Truest friendship calls for the greatest frankness and I must add as a sincere friend of India that we shall continue to stand by it. Much has been written by philosophers and poets of relations between the East and the West. As I study the vast task which is laid on my shoulders I become more and more convinced that it is here on the soil of India where we now stand that reconciliation must be accomplished. It is in this land that we may yet achieve that understanding between the East and the West without which both are so much poorer but with which there is future happiness, confidence and progress for India and Britain alike.—A. P.

ANGLO-IRAQIAN TRADE

VOLUME WELL-MAINTAINED

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 26.

In the House of Commons replying to Com. Kenworthy with regard to the decline in the value of Iraq's imports from Britain and Briatin's imports from Iraq during the year ending 31st March 1927 compared with those of 1920, Capt. Hacking pointed out that comparison with 1920 was somewhat misleading owing to the price boom in that year. As regards subsequent years if allowance be made for the price changes, the volume of trade ahd been well maintained. The year 1926 was the period of interrupted trade but since then there had been substantial recovery in the Iraqian demand. Capt. Hacking said that imports were also doubtlessly affected by the reduction of British garrison as a result of substitution of the air force for the land forces.

IMPORT OF PROSCRIBED BOOKS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Wellock, Earl Winterton said that it was the practice to confiscate single copies of books proscribed by Government of India which were posted by London booksellers in response to orders from Indian customers. He added that there was no list of proscribed books obtainable in London and the majority of books or rather publications excluded were of obscure, abusive and propagandist kind and an ordinary book-seller was not likely to have them. The lists were periodically published in the "Gazette" and booksellers were able to get the desired information from the India Office or the High Commissioner in London.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

CANADA'S DISAPPROVAL

LONDON, March 27.

Ottawa.—In the House of Commons the first intimation of Canada's attitude towards the rejected Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was given by the Prime Minister, Mr. MacKenzie King. When asked whether Canada would adhere to the Treaty he replied that as it contemplated military alliances he did not believe that Canadian Parliament would approve of it.—Reuter.

KING AMANULLAH'S LONDON TOUR ENDS

"PLEASED WITH ALL HE SAW"

CONVERSATION WITH SIR AUSTEN

DEPARTURE FOR PROVINCES

LONDON, March 26.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan spent a quiet day prior to their departure at midnight on a provincial tour. They spent two and a half hours at a leading furnishing warehouse in Oxford Street, purchasing for the palace at Kabul. Among the articles purchased were two new style gramophones in which a dozen records can be changed automatically by electricity.

PLEASED WITH ALL HE SAW.

Reuter has been authorised to state that King Amanullah is pleased with all that he has seen, and has been very much impressed with the monarchical atmosphere in Britain and people's devotion to the Royal family, and the reception he met everywhere showed the readiness of the people to welcome foreign sovereigns.

DEPARTURE FOR DERBY.

King Amanullah and Queen Souriya left St. Pancras at midnight, by a special train "en route" to Derby. Queen Souriya spent the evening at the Coliseum where a programme has been specially arranged so as could be appreciated without the knowledge of English.

King Amanullah was to have accompanied Queen Souriya to the Coliseum last night, but was prevented at the last moment by the arrival of an exceptionally heavy mail from Kabul.

AMANULLAH CONFERS WITH SIR AUSTEN.

Following a prolonged conversation, last week, of King Amanullah with Sir Austen Chamberlain at the farmers' hotel the Afghan Acting Foreign Minister to-day interviewed Sir A. Chamberlain at the Foreign Office. The British Minister at Kabul was present.

ON PROVINCIAL TOUR.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan will leave London for provinces to-night. They finish the visit by 40th April when they go to Paris, then to Berlin to consult a Doctor, and thence, unless the existing programme is altered, to Poland, Russia, Turkey and Persia.

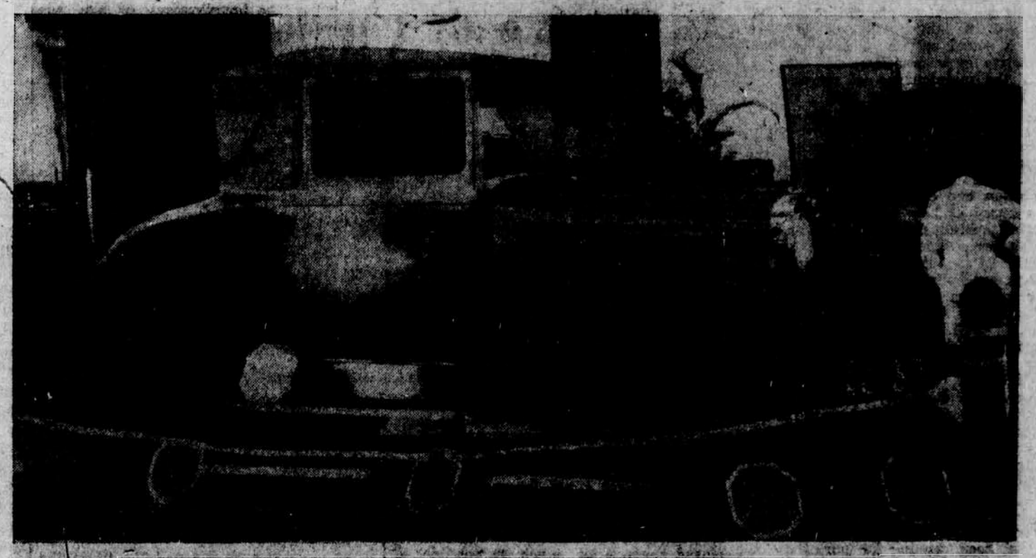
£1,000 FOR LONDON POOR.

King Amanullah has given a thousand sterling for the poor of London.

FATHER OF SOURIYA TO RETURN TO KABUL.

It is announced that the Afghan Foreign Minister, Beg Khan Tarzi, father of Queen Souriya, who has been ill at Paris has decided to return to Kabul.—Reuter.

TRIUMPH OF FORD'S GENIUS.



"Chronicle" Photo.
Model "A" of the New Ford Cars was opened for exhibition on Tuesday at Ford Building, Hughes Road. Our picture shows a two-seater "Sports Coupe" on view.

VOLCANO ERUPTS THRICE

SEA RISES AND FALLS NINE TIMES

37 SHOCKS FELT

LONDON, March 26.

Batavia.—Krakatao erupted thrice and the sea rose and fell nine times accompanied by submarine reports. 37 local shocks were felt.—Reuter.

A Reuter message dated 26th January last stated:—The volcano on Krakatao Island is in eruption).

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLISE PETROLEUM REFINERIES

STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S TRADE ENDED

LONDON, March 27.

Madrid.—The Cabinet has adopted the report of the Commission charged with valuing petroleum refineries belonging to the Standard Oil Company taken over by a Government monopoly, which valuers assess at 20 million Pesetas. The Standard Oil Company's request for compensation for ending their trade has been rejected.—Reuter's Special.

SOUTH AFRICA AND EMPIRE CO-OPERATION

GENL. HERTZOG'S REPLY TO GENL. SMUTS.

LONDON, March 26.

Cape Town.—The Assembly, to-day, continued debate on the report of the Imperial Conference. General Hertzog replying to General Smuts declared that he merely desired to emphasize that South Africa had the right to remain neutral in the event of Britain going to war; but he admitted that neutrality would be a flagrant breach of faith. On the basis of full national independence, the Dutch-speaking section would support Empire co-operation as strongly as the English-speaking section. They had hitherto failed to do so because, before the Imperial Conference had made its report, the word "Empire" conveyed the meaning of a super-state and super-authority. Nothing could be more fatal to Empire co-operation than the resurrection of the theory that Empire was inconsistent with Dominion independence.

On the conclusion of General Hertzog's speech the motion before the House for ratification of the Report of the Imperial Conference was passed unanimously.—Reuter.

CAPT. HAMILTON'S NEW JOB

LONDON, March 27.

Captain H. D. Hamilton has been appointed to the Royal Oak Additional and Royal Oak in Command vice Mr. Osborne and to be Flag Captain and Chief Staff Officer to Rear-Admiral Kerr temporarily on hoisting of the flag on the Royal Oak. Commander E. S. Brook-Smith has been appointed to the Royal Oak Additional and Royal Oak vice Mr. Warren temporarily.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-TRANSJORDAN AGREEMENT

BRITAIN'S SUPREME CONTROL

AMIR ONLY A NOMINAL RULER

LONDON, March 26.

A white paper publishes the text of the Anglo-Transjordan agreement signed at Jerusalem on February 20. The agreement provides interalia that there shall be a British Resident in Transjordan. The powers of legislation and adminstration entrusted to His Britannic Majesty as Mandatory for Palestine, shall be exercised in Transjordan by the Amir who shall be guided by the advice of his Britannic Majesty tendered through the High Commissioner of Transjordan in all matters concerning foreign relations of Transjordan and also all important matters affecting the international and financial obligations and interests of His Britannic Majesty in respect of Transjordan.

Except by an agreement between the two countries, there shall be no customs barrier between Palestine and Transjordan, but as far as is consistent with international obligations of His Britannic Majesty, no obstacle shall be placed in the way of the association of Transjordan, for customs or other purposes, with the neighbouring Arab States. His Britannic Majes[illegible]y maintain armed forces in Transjor[illegible]nd raise there such forces as, in his [illegible], are necessary to defend the country [illegible]d assist in the preservation of peace [illegible] order. The Amir shall not raise or [illegible]ain any military forces without the [illegible]t of His Britannic Majesty. Transjord[illegible] continue to bear one-sixth of the cos[illegible] the Transjordan frontier force and [illegible]s soon as financial resources of the cou[illegible]ermit, excess of the cost of British [illegible]es in Transjordan, and the whole of [illegible]ost of any forces raised for Transjord[illegible]lone. The British treasury will aid the [illegible]nues of Transjordan as long as they are i[illegible]ficient to meet the ordinary expenses of [illegible] administration.—Reuter.

JT. COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS

LONDON, March 26.

The House of Commons have appointed following members to the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs:—Brigadier-General Charteris, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Alfred Knox, Sir Frank Nelson, Colonel Howadr Bury, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Messrs. Geoffrey Peto, G. Pilcher, J. Scurr, H. Snell and R. C. Wallhead.—Reuter.

BOMBAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

RAO SAHEB DADUBHAI TO SUCCEED SIR COWASJI?

The "Bombay Samachar" writes:—

Names of several persons have been mentioned lately as those likely to fill up the two posts in the Executive Council of the Bombay Government. One more name has been now added to the list of likely candidates viz: that of Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, who represents Kaira District in the Bombay Legislative Council.

It is also reported that when the Hon. Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Minister for Local Self-Government, succeeds Sir Chunilal, the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, President of the Bombay Legislative Council will be appointed a Minister.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Innes arrived at Rangoon on a tour on Monday and were accorded cordial reception.

The members of the Simon Commission will leave Delhi on Friday the 30th instant to Bombay "en route" to England.

BRITISH PRESS CONSPIRACY

"PERSISTENT MISREPRESENTATION OF INDIAN SITUATION"

INSULTING TREATMENT TO SIR TEJ SAPRU

ALLAHABAD, March 27.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has addressed a long letter to the press as a reply to the article in the London "Times" which says he has ednounced the British Government and all its work with indignation, which may be erplained by the regrettable failure of the Secretary of State to find time to discuss Indian affairs with prominent Indians when they happen to be in England. Sir Tej Bahadur says he never applied for an interview with Lord Birkenhead, nor is it his habit to apply for interviews and the suggestion of the "Times," if it applied to him was wholly untrue.

Sir Tej Bahadur then goes on to relate how the "Times" treated him. The "Times" asked him to contribute an article on current Indian problems, saying that a letter over Sir Tej Bahadur's signature would carry weight. The article was contributed but the "Times" did not publish it. The article which was entitled "The Indian Situation" is now published by the local press. Sir Tej Bahadur goes on to remark that he could give several more instances to show that the English press in England would not at that time publish anything from any Indian which did not conform to a certain standard of views and how persistent misrepresentation of th eIndian situation is disfiguring the press in England at the present moment.

He concludes by saying, "We can afford to bide our time in the full confidence that when the worst has been said about us and against us by propagandists in England and India, fair-minded people will begin to realise the mischief and the futility of the campaign that has been carried in these many months."—A.P.

NEW FORD: THE PERFECT CAR

POPULAR RECEPTION IN BOMBAY

REVOLUTION IN MOTOR INDUSTRY

The long-awaited New Ford Car of which various models are now on exhibition in Bombay, is, indeed, a triumph of the creative genius such as Mr. Henry Ford is endowed with. Perfection in every part and perfection in the wheel that is what the New Ford Car is. As is rightly claimed by Mr. Henry Ford, the new car has brought about a revolution in the motor industry of the world.

The show rooms of the Ford Automobile (India) Ltd. in Hughes Road, Bombay, are specially decorated for the exhibition which is to continue, according to the present programme, up to Thursday midnight. Visitors, in their hundreds, are paying a visit to these show-rooms and are marvelling at the thousand and one niceties of the various models of the New Car, which are kept on exhibition. What attracts the eye most and at once as one enters the show-rooms is the "Sport Coupe" model which is admirably attractive in every part of it. "Tudor Sedan" and "Fordor Sedan" are by no means less enchanting.

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AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c in Various Govt., Semi-Govt, and other Exhibitions.
It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
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(Continued from page 6.)

dia that from the 4th of April 1927 they appointed one officer, and from the 6th of June a second officer, on special duty to collect the materials to be placed before the Statutory Commission in due course. Now, will any sane man suggest that these special officers were appointed in April and June 1927 to collect materials for a Commission that was going to be set up only in 1929? The only reasonable inference is that the Government of India had strong reasons in April and stronger reasons still in June 1927, to believe that the Commission would be appointed in the course of the year, and therefore employed two special officers in the middle of the year to collect the materials that might be required for starting such a Commission's enquiry. Why then was the Central Legislature not consulted at Simla during the autumn session? Well, even supposing that by September 1927 the consultations between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government had not concluded, can it be contended that in October no decision had been reached? His Excellency the Viceroy in the very first week of November did invite and consult several Indian leaders informally; and indeed he issued a formal resolution on the subject on November 8th. In view of the very great importance of the subject-matter, why was not a special session of the Central Legislature convened at least in November? Why was the Indian Legislature not asked to express its views definitely on the agency by which the constitution should be revised? The reason is simple. From the informal conversations which the Viceroy had with various Party leaders, he rightly came to the conclusion that Indian opinion was opposed to the Commission and the procedure proposed by Lord Birkenhead.

VICEROY FOREWARNED.

In other words the Viceroy knew that Indian opposition was strong against the appointment of the Commission. Lord Birkenhead knew it also, although he dismissed it lightly: for did not is Lordship provide in his won opinion amply, for the presentation of Indian views before the Commission? He even "invited" a Committee of the Central Legislature "in a spirit of great sincerity to co-operate with the Commssion"! His Lordship felt indeed so gratified with his great generosity towards Indians that he declared:

"I therefore do not and will not assume that they will be guilty of the unwisdom of refusing to [illegible] such a Committee"

Lord Olivier spo[illegible]e candidly of "the unfortunate recep[illegible] the proposal had in India, and [illegible]red "that his Majesty's Governme[illegible]l the Secretary of State himself h[illegible] thank themselves to some extent f[illegible] atmosphere that was produced w[illegible]e announcement was made..... W[illegible]gret that the Government before[illegible]g their original proposals in conne[illegible]with the Indian Commission did no[illegible]e the co-operation of the representa[illegible]of the Indian people". In the [illegible]e of Commons the Lbour members [illegible]ted out, and pressed even more str[illegible] that the Commission should not be a[illegible]ted without consulting Indian opinion [illegible]orehand; and considering the general indifference of the Britisher to all Indian questions, it is a point of special significance that over a third of the members present voted against the Government proposal. To sum up, the following facts are indeniable:—

(1) that responsible statesmen in England have persisted in their claim to be the sole and final judges of India's fitness for political advance at each stage;

(2) that on those occasions when Indians pressed most strongly for a revision of the constitution, responsible British statesmen declined to respond;

(3) that suddenly a dying Tory Cabinet in England, taking advantage of a strong wave of anti-Indian feeling in England and of a strong outburst of communal hostilites in India, have decided to appoint the Statutory Commission forthwith;

(4) that they have deliberately decided to exclude all Indians from the Commission;

(5) that they have done all this in utter defiance of Indian public opinion.

In view of these facts can it be said that Indians have no just cause to consider the scheme outlined by Lord Birkenhead as a national affront and to resent it?

(To Be Continued).

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES

If to-day is your birthday, you are a good mixture, olla-podrida alias hotch-potch kedigri a la Hotel Taj Mahalkia, of "Good's good man" and "Devil's advocate." For this you are not to blame, but the circumstances in which you will be placed or thrown in a motley society, the hearts and heads of some members of which will be as big as that of a lion or elephant and as small (of some) as those of a sparrow or a louse or a midge. There will be a romance somewhat like that of the Indore (but, of course, on a scale not approaching even 10,000th part of it. Your guests in the romance feast will be about 2 not 25,000, and the total expenditure voted by you in festivities will be about 1,000 not one crore which some scandal-mongers who allege they are the "men in the know" would have us believe has been squandered in the historic romance of 1928). You would like to worship the idol of your choice no matter her caste and creed (the colour will be decidedly 100 times better than yours) be different, while your orthodox daddy and mummy want to be iconoclasts and would actually break her head were she bold enough to pollute their august persons by approaching them. Well has poet Longbowton said: "The course of true love and the course of domestic policies have often been in violent collision." Your course of true love (which before the news was burst like bomb-shell on the old fogeys,—your "Old Bean", and Mrs. "Old Bean",—flowed smoothly like the water in the Tansa main-pipe) will be choked like Bombay's gutters at the first heavy downpour in monsoons. And the further words of Longbowji will be verified, when he said that "such a course will eventually be torn to pieces upon the terrible rock of domestic diplomacy." But you will not care for the dollar bags of your daddy. Like the "Disinherited Knight" of Walter Scott (Ivanhoe) you will go round the world seeking adventures taking your "idol" with you. But, remember, you have not even a small purse, and a man can't always live on "bread, cheese and kisses" alone. Consider well before you take a jump.

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DUBASH THEATRE.

GLOBE CYCLISTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to kindly publish the following in the next issue of your widely circulated paper and oblige.

May I know the opinion of your many readers, through the medium of your paper, if I am right in suggesting our City Fathers and the Trustees of the Parsi Panchyat to pass, at an early date, a Resolution congratulating those three intrepid Globe Cyclists on their successful record tour of nearly 45,000 miles round the world on push bykes?

By this great deed have they not made the name of India and Bombay in general and the Parsis in particular famous in the eyes of the other countries in the world?

I am sure every Indian (Bombayite) and every Parsi is proud of these three courageous youths. Then why should the abovementioned two bodies lag behind in giving the cyclists the great honour which they so richly deserve?—Yours, etc.

H. B TARAPOREWALA.

Dharampore, (Simla Hills),
March, 22.

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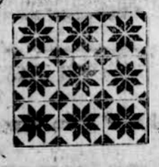

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BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

DISCUSSION ON ANNUAL BUDGET

The first quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held at the Congress House on Monday evening. The agenda before the meeting was the consideration of the budget for the current year, as submitted by the Finance Sub-Committee. Mr. J. B. Patel, Vice-President of the Committee, presided.

The budget showed on the income side Rs. 16,717-0-0 while Rs. 16,605-0-0 were provided for expenditure, leaving a small surplus of Rs. 112-0-0 only.

Several items in the budget were considered and there was an interesting debate. Certain irregularities in the budgeting of certain amounts were also pointed out and were taken note of. The consideration of the budget was adjourned to the next day.

The Committee again met on Tuesday evening and the budget grants were made with amendments and omissions. The debate on Tuesday was rather of an exciting character and there were plenty of repartees. Several items were passed without much discussion. On Tuesday Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami initiated the debate, The provision of Rs. 75 per mensem for General Propaganda was left unfinished the previous day. Mr. Narayan Swami resuming the debate moved that the amount budgeted for be reduced by Rs. 25 per month. The cut motion was accepted and the demand as amended was sanctioned. Several demands were then granted without discussion.

A sum of Rs. 400 was budgeted for propaganda in connection with the boycott of British goods. On the motion of Mr. R. Krishna Iyer an additional provision of Rs. 350 was made. This amount of Rs. 350 is to be divided equally among the Distriet Congress Committees, each Committee getting Rs. 50 each.

At this stage Mr. Pendse asked for priority for the demand under the "Bombay Trades Council." A provision of Rs. 250 was made in the budget against this. The priority was granted.

Mr. Narayan Swami moved for the total rejection of the grant. He contended that the "Bombay Trades Council" was quite an unknown body and nobody knew what its activities were.

Mr. Niphadkar seconded the proposition.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved that the demand be reduced by Rs. 150 and only Rs. 100 be granted.

Mr. Narayan Swami's motion for rejection of the total demand was put to vote and was carried by 12 votes against 11. A poll was demanded and the decision resulted in a tie, and by the Chairman's casting vote the demand was rejected.

The next item was a demand for Rs. 800 under the Labour Sub-Committee. Severe criticisms were levelled against this Sub-Committee for keeping the B. P. C. C. ignorant of its activities. And on the motion of Mr. Narayan Swami the consideration of this item was adjourned 'sine die'.

There was also a supplementary agenda which asked for provision for organising another hartal on the occasion of the departure of the Simon Commission and asking for a constituent Assembly. The Committee rejected both these propositions.

The remaining provisions in the budget were passed without discussion. The meeting was then dissolved.

HOCKEY

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

B. E. S. OLD BOYS BEAT AJMER STORES.

Tuesday's match between te B. E. S. Old Boys and the Ajmer Stores XI resulted in a win for the former by two goals to one.

THE RESULT.

B. E. S. Old Boys ..... 2 goals.
Ajmer Stores XI ..... 1 goal.

Referees:—Messrs. Bhattacharjee and Bramston.

BHOOTA SINGH'S XI SCRATCH.

Owing to Bhoota Singh's XI having been scratched from the tournament the Derby Club obtain a walk-over into the next round. There will be a practice match, however, between the Derby Club and the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the usual time.

EXPULSION OF MR. MAHAMED ALI

ENQUIRY INTO THE INCIDENT

LONDON, March 26.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Capt. Hacking said the Secretary for Colonies had now received a report from the Governor of Kenya as regards expulsion of the British subject Mr. Mohamed Ali from the Italian Somaliland for inadvertently failing to give the Fascist salute, and the Ambassador in Rome had been instructed to bring the facts to the notice of the Italian Government with a view to their inquiring into the case as soon as possible.—Reuter.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL'S LEAD,

(Continued from page 7.)

the Indian States Committee for such an adjustment of the fiscal and financial relations subsisting between British India and the States as will enable the latter to develop and govern on the lines indicated by the movement of the times. The appointment of this Committee is a recent evidence of the great solicitude on the part of the Paramount Power for the true position and the just rights of the Sovereign Princes and their States for which we are deeply indebted to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India. The enquiry to be conducted by the Committee will, I feel sure, lead to the recognition of facts that may have escaped notice heretofore, or may have been forgotten and, therefore, not taken into account, such recognition in its turn necessarily resulting in an adjustment based upon the rights which were never surrounded and, therefore, in the adoption of a policy calculated to strengthen the ties which bind the Princes of India to the person and throne of His Imperial Majesty. As most of you are no doubt aware from the reports that have appeared in the Press, the task before the Committee is not confined to matters political; it is also concerned with the financial and economic relations subsisting between British India and the States. While on the political side the Committee have to report on the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States, with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from treaties, engagements and sanads, and usage, sufferance and other causes, they have also on the other side to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States and to make any recommendations that the Committee may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment. As to what these financial and economic relations might be, I would ask you, Gentlemen, to reflect and visualise the effect which the conditions for the present in vogue in British India are exercising, indeed have for a long time past exercised over the subjects of the States who unwittingly contribute towards the revenues exclusively employed in the development of British India without either the States or their subjects deriving any direct benefit themselves from such contribution as they ought in the fitness of things to derive. I am referring to the conditions with regard to sea customs, currency and mints, salt, posts and telegraphs, opium and excise, besides the difficulties, disabilities and economic loss arising from those conditions in regard to other matters of general financial and economic importance.

For an equitable and honourable adjustment of these matters we are determined to press to the utmost of our capacity, and in our quest for such an adjustment we have no vestige of a quarrel with the people of British India. We are on the contrary most sympathetically disposed towards their legitimate aspirations in the direction of Self-Government within the Empire and here I would specially emphasise the phrase "within the Empire" as without it, it is beyond my comprehension how India to-day can really enjoy internal peace and security from foreign aggression. Ours is the policy of live and let live, and all we seek is to be assured of fair play, and without a semblance of doubt for an existence as a sister policy alongside of British India to thrive and develop politically as well as economically in consonance with the environments peculiarly our own and in perfect keeping with the ideals and sentiments inherent in our people. That such a co-existence is not only possible but pre-eminently desirable was so eloquently borne out by Lord Irwin in his memorable speech at the banquet held by me in his honour at Sadr Manzil a year ago.

"It may well be," said His Excellency "that we shall find that both British India and the States have something to learn from one another and that each side can give much which will be to the benefit of both. The machinery of Government to-day in British India and the States is widely different. With you it is personal. However, this personal rule may be qualified and assisted by the advice of those summoned by the ruler to his co[illegible]. We, on the other hand have s[illegible] feet of British India upon the [illegible]hat leads to such Self-Government as [illegible]s the will of the majority of the elect[illegible] to become the repository of politica[illegible]er. If however the object of Gov[illegible]t is the same, namely, to promote welfare of those committed to its ca[illegible]d if we may be agreed that, as Yo[illegible]rhness has said, whether exercised thr[illegible]ne form of Government or another [illegible]ower, is an instrument entrusted to [illegible]hands for public, not private, be[illegible] I should foresee no insuperable d[illegible]y in devising means by which in n[illegible] respect both British India and the [illegible]s should join as partners to bring [illegible] peculiar gifts to India's feet."

(Message in [illegible]ete.)

DEATH OF BERT[illegible] GILES

LOND[illegible], March 26.

The death has occurred of Bertram Giles, who was Consul-General at Nanking on occasion outrages there on 24th March, 1927.—Reuter.

KOEHL LEAVES SERVICES OF LUFTHAUSA CO.

ON A TRANS ATLANTIC "TRIAL FLIGHT"

LONDON, March 26.

Berlin.—Owing to differences with the management of the Lufthausa Company with regard to his flight Koehl left the service of the Company which refused to support his venture, as it was of opinion that the trans-Atlantic flight was possible only with seaplanes fitted with at least three engines. The company intends to attempt the flight with a giant Rohrbach machine in the next few months. Koehl was very secretive with regard to the flight, and told his wife that he was only going on a trial flight.—Reuter.

LADY BAILEY ALLOWED TO FLY TO KHARTOUM

LONDON, March 26.

Cairo.—Lady Bailey has been permitted to continue her flight to Khartoum escorted by the South African, Flight Lt.-Bentley. She will depart on 27th March.—Reuter.

VICEROY JOINS BRITISH NATIONAL UNION

LONDON, March 26.

Lord Irwin has cabled to Sir Pieter Bam, Chairman of the British National Union consenting to be a member of Council of the Union.—Reuter's Special.

AERO CLUB TO BE REGISTERED

NEW DELHI, March 26.

A meeting of the new executive of the Aero Club of India was held this afternoon and Sir Victor Sassoon was elected Chairman and Mr. Sams, Director General, Posts and Telegraphs Vice-Chairman. A finance Committee was formed consisting of Mr. Pasricha, Mr. Arvamudha Ivengar, Mr. Marsh, and Col Alexander. The articles of association of the club were adopted. The club will be formally registered in a week's time.—A. P.

DR. MURRAY AT AN INDIAN DINNER

ENTERTAINMENT AT PAREL

Dr. Murray, an Englishman who recently embraced Hinduism, was entertained by Mr. A. Mitter, at his residence, at Parel on Sunday. Among those present were Dr. Bereceerieux Messrs. B. N. Sen, and T. N. Son, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the Bengal Club, Messrs. A. R. Ghose, S. K. Samanta, and Satbrata Roy.

Indian Music was arranged for the occasion, and the function came to an end after the guests were served with Bengali dinner. Dr. Murray was dressed in Bengali style and appeciated Indian surroundings very much.

MR. POLAK SAILS FOR ENGLAND

ENTERTAINMENT AT WILLINGDON CLUB.

To meet Mr. H. S. Polak who is sailing for England to-day a representative gathering responded the invitation of Mr. B. S. Turkhad at the Willingdon Sports Club to tea on Tuesday evening. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Mr. B. G. Khar, Mr. S. A. Sabnis, Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas, Mr. Bezonji M. Hodiwalla, Dr. Miss Turkhad and Dr. G. S. Vazzar, Mr. Polak spent about an hour with the guests in pleasant conversation and expressed a hope to come back to India again. He will be sailing to-day (Wednesday) from the Alexandra Dock by the Italian liner S. S. "Acquillia".

STUDY OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Mr. S. R. Bhagvat, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay Presidency writes to invite public intention to a scheme for the grant of prizes to encourage study of Local Self-Government by graduates and under-graduates of the University of Bombay. The competition for these prizes is open to graduates and under-graduates of not more than three years standing. Competitors are to make a report in English embodying the result of their study of administration of these local bodies, a panchayat, a Municipality and a local board. The institute is also organising a Local Self-Government week from June 4-11. Details can be had from the Hon. Secretary.

"REGARD YOUR PROFESSION AS NOBLEST"

GANDHIJI SPEAKS TO AHMEDABAD SWEEPERS

AHMEDABAD, March 27.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a meeting to-night of sweepers whose union was recently formed by Srimati Anusuyaben and Mr. Shankerlal Banker. At the outset Mahatma Gandhi asked them about their conditions of life and work and said that though he was not in a fit condition to address public meetings he had come there in accordance with a promise he had made. He advised them to give up their vices for which he held the higher castes more responsible than they. After they gave up their vices he would think of helping them in getting a higher wage. They should learn the proper use of money and regard their profession as the noblest of all professions. If he could, he would draw out students from high schools for cleaning the streets and latrines of Ahmedabad. He himself was cleaning his own latrine.—A. P.

YOU ARE 40! TAKE CARE!!

READ THIS WARNING.

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Approaching forty is the critical age of humanity. Heart, Veins Nerve, Health and Vitality is at an ebb. This is when you should guard your health and restore your strength. Those who feel the full enjoyment of life is passing—Those who wish to "Rejuvenate" and those who wish to retain health and energy—Medical Science has come to your aid.

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SEQUEL TO LILLOOAH LOCK-OUT

WORKMEN RESORT TO DIRECTACTION

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Lillooah workshopmen who are now idle following the closing of workshops took one step forward to-day in execution of their threat of direct action by resorting to picketting at Howrah General Stores and Block Signal Workshop. Some of them also patrolled the river in boats. The Agent, of the E. I. Railway in a communique reports no change in the situation.—A. P.

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Name of Industries	Paid Up Capital
Tea Industry—..	Rs. 48,01,05,528/-
Cotton Mills	Rs. 44,65,78,125/-
Jute Mills	Rs. 20,71,01,460/-
Coal Mines.....	Rs. 14,57,61,720/-

We have come to know that shares of the Lohar Valley Tea Co., Ltd. are still available at par and will be closed very shortly.

The Company is a promising one. New Nurseries are being prepared with the best Manipuri seeds of Messrs. Planters Stores & Agency Ltd. The Management have proposed to complete 300 acres at the end of 1929. Any one willing to purchase shares of the Company may apply to Messrs. Aryan Planters Agency, 219, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

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INCREASE IN IMPORTS FROM ABROAD.

BETTER RESULTS FOR 1927

The following are extracts from the foreword to the Mill-owners' Association Report for the year 1927, in which besides the points touched below, mention is made of some relief granted to the spinning milles only by the passage of the Cotton Yarn Bill. The foreword also points out that during the year cotton prices continued high:—

It is generally anticipated that the cotton mills of Bombay as a whole will show better results for the year 1927. From the balance-sheets of a few concerns already published it may be assumed that such expectation is certain to be realized. The profits earned are in most cases merely due to the purchase of abnormally cheap American cotton and the rise in the cotton market after such purchases were made. Stocks at the end of the year showed an increase of about 30 per cent. for cloth and 15 per cent. for yarn in spite of the fact that on an average about 10 per cent. of looms and 20 per cent. of spindles had remained idle during the year. The total imports of piece-goods of all descriptions into Bombay rose from 362 million yards in 1926 to 460 million yards in 1927 or an increase of about 27 per cent. It should be noted that imports from Japan alone rose from 82 million yards in 1926 to 115.9 million yards in 1927 or a rise of 40 per cent. Similarly, if we take combined imports from the United States, Italy and Switzerland, there was an increase of about 50 per cent.—from 35.6 to 52.4 million yards. Imports of yarn also rose from 32 million pounds in 1926 to 42 million pounds in 1927 showing an increase of about 28 per cent. These figures give a clear indication of the depressed state of our industry.

POSITION OF YARN MARKET.

The position in the yarn market continued unsatisfactory throughout the year, the rise in the price of cotton not being followed by a proportionate rise in the prices of yarns. How serious the position has been may be judged from the fact that the number of inactive spindles went on increasing practically from month to month, and at the end of the year over a fourth of the spindles on sites were idle. In spite of this, the stocks with the mills at the end of the year stood at a higher figure than at any other period during the year under report. The prices of 10s and 20s yarns which were 7 annas and 8-3|4 annas a pound at the end of 1926 reached their highest in the middle of September with quotations at 10-1|2 annas and 12-1|2 annas a pound. The year closed with prices at 9-1|2 annas and 11 1-2 annas a pound with very poor demand. For all counts of saleable yarn prices remained unremunerative more or less throughout the year.

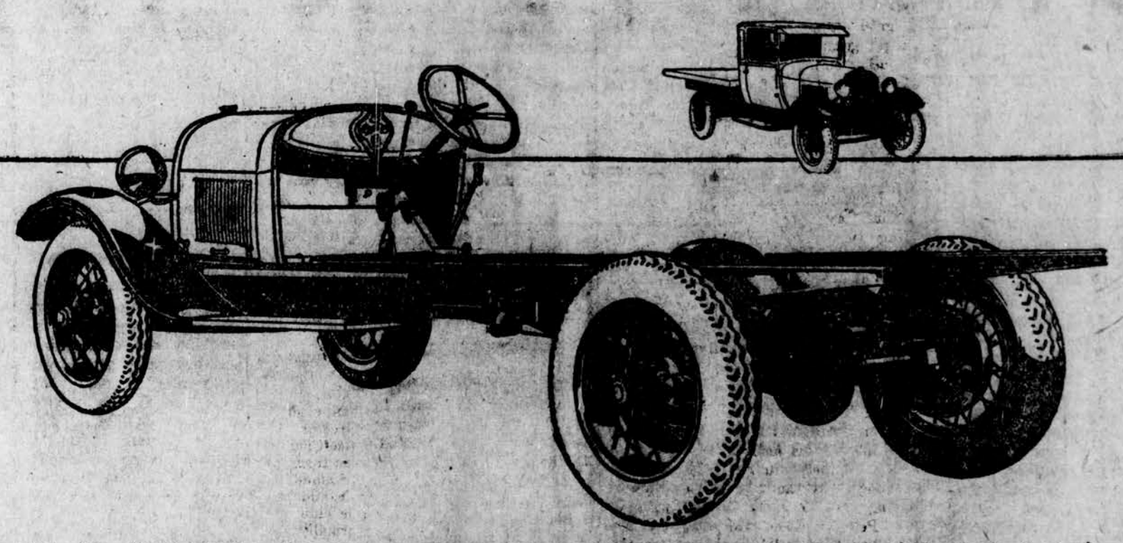
TONE OF CLOTH MARKET.

The cloth market also remained very much in the same unsatisfactory state. While till the end of April prices showed an improvement following cotton and stocks did not increase appreciably, with the unsettled state of the cotton market in May and June, confidence of the buyers was shaken and stocks began to rise rapidly, although nominal quotations remained steady. With the feverish activity in cotton that set in after the publication of the first Bureau in August, the cloth Market also became active on speculative buying based on cotton crop reports, without any actual demand from consuming centres. As a result mill stocks, which stood at their highest at the end of July, showed a welcome decrease which, however, was not large, as most of the purchases were of a speculative nature. But as cotton prices showed continuous weakness from the middle of September till the end of November which is normally the buying season for cloth, much of this speculative purchase was thrown back on the market at considerable loss, and stocks at the end of the year stood at a figure representing more than 2-1|2 months' production. As regards prices, standard longcloth which at the beginning of the year was quoted at 13-1|2 annas per lb. reached the height of 17-1|2 annas, at which rate sales are reported to have been made among bazaar dealers, but no sales were made by mills at these rates, the highest rate at which sales were made by the mills being reported at 16-1|2 annas per lb. The rate at the end of the year was 15 annas a pound with demand on a moderate scale.

1S. 6D. RATIO AND PROTECTION.

In the February session of the Assembly, Government carried through their proposal, in spite of strong popular opposition, fixing the rate of exchange at 1s. 6d., and since then they have taken all possible, steps to see that this rate became effective. As a consequence, exchange has shown only normal seasonal variations. It is difficult to see what hope the industry has of a revival so long as foreign imports continue to get a very substantial advantage by the fixation of this ratio whilst at the same time even a moderate measure of protection is denied to the industry.

The NEW TRUCK



The New Ford Truck, as important an advance in commercial transport as the New Ford Car in the field of passenger vehicles, is now on display. The following are a few of its many features which give appearance, economy, durability, comfort, power and flexibility, never before combined in any truck.

APPEARANCE—The New Ford Truck is big, low, powerful, rugged. The low centre of gravity, the massive rear longitudinal cantilever springs, the sturdy, steel-spoked wheels, and many other outstanding features, are moulded into a truck of grace, stability and strength.

ECONOMY—Double-jet carburetter and efficient ram's-horn manifold with hot spot, give perfect combustion and excellent petrol mileage. Oil consumption is negligible, aside from periodic change.

DURABILITY—Bore-stroke relationship yields high power at low engine speed. Sturdy frame and cross members provide rigid support for engine, transmission and drive shaft assemblies. Full torque tube relieves rear axle of driving and stopping strains. Hydraulic shock absorbers on front axle nullify the effect of sudden impacts on engine and chassis. Extensive use of steel forgings ensures long wear.

CAPACITY—The New Ford Truck is rated at 30 cwts. The massive cantilever rear springs, the extra heavy twelve leaf front spring, and the heavy, straight line frame with five cross members, provide an ample margin of safety when a capacity load is being carried. The cowl and dash, which is standard equipment on the chassis, has been designed to give a harmonious continuity to the rugged lines of the New Truck with either panel or open body types.

POWER—The New Ford Motor develops 40 brake horsepower at 2200 R.P.M. The torque is 112½ foot-pounds at 1400 R.P.M. This power is transmitted through a standard selective transmission having three forward speeds and one reverse.

FLEXIBILITY—Without effort this truck will travel 45 miles per hour under load. Its pick-up is in proportion. The four wheel brakes, designed especially for this truck and automatically equalized, give the driver perfect control at all times.

As optional equipment, the Ford dual transmission gives six forward speeds and two reverse, or a gear reduction of 65%, in all standard gear ratio, thus giving added flexibility and a reserve of power for extreme hauling conditions.

SPECIFICATIONS

Motor

Make and Model—Ford "A"
Four Cylinders—Bore 3¾"; Stroke 4¼"
Unit Construction
Pump and Thermo-Syphon Cooling
Pump, Splash and Gravity Lubrication
Single Coil Distributor Ignition
Sliding Gear (3 speed) Transmission
Multiple 9 Plate Dry Disc Clutch
Crankshaft—Statically and Dynamically Balanced
High and Low Speed Jet Carburetter (hot-spot manifold)
Aluminium Pistons
Oil Indicator
Two Blade Aeroplane Type Fan
Bakelized Fabric Timing Gear
Carbon Chrome Nickel Alloy Valves
R. A. C. Rating 24.03 H.P.—Actual Developed H. P. 40 at 2200 R.P.M.

Equipment

Speedometer
Dash Light
Petrol Gauge
Ammeter
Motor Driven Horn
Starter
Foot Accelerator
Thief Proof Ignition Lock
2 Hydraulic Shock Absorbers

Chassis

4 Wheel Brakes—Mechanical Internal Expanding Type with Automatic Equalizer
Springs—Front Transverse Semi-Elliptic—Rear, Longitudinal Cantilever
Drive—Torque Tube
Rear Axle—Three-Quarter Floating
Pull Crown One Piece Fenders
Gravity Feed Fuel Tank
Ignition Wires Enclosed in Flexible Steel Tubing
Steering Gear (irreversible type) Worm and Sector
Acorn Design Headlights
5 One-Piece Steel Spoked Wheels
17½" Steering Wheel
Alemite-Zerk Pressure Lubrication
Wheel-Base 131½ Inches
Tyre Size — 30 x 5 Front — 32 x 6 Rear
Road Clearance—9¼ Inches

Ford

IDD GATHERING IN BHAVNAGAR

(From A Correspondent.)

As previously announced in the papers and by hand-bills the Idd Gathering of the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bhavnagar was held on Saturday, the 24th of March at the beautiful Perle Gardens at 6 p.m. Muslims of all the Jamaats :—Bohras, Khojas, Memons, Pathans, Arabs and others—took part in it. A few short speeches suita-

ble to the occasion [illegible] those assembled [illegible] ther and dispers[illegible]
Sir Prabhash[illegible] Chief Patron [illegible] promised to [illegible] presence but [illegible] before on[illegible] to return i[illegible] the gather[illegible] fortunatel[illegible] could not [illegible] gathering [illegible]

ANITA [illegible]

The o[illegible] Seva S[illegible] succes[illegible] kar, Ple[illegible] on 22nd [illegible] were giv[illegible]

AMRUTANJAN

THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL **REMEDY**

Attacks and Cures all kinds of

BODILY ACHES AND PAINS

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

Dhagirathibai Puranik, and Mr. Rangrao Deshpande. The prospects of the Samaj were read out by Mrs. Rangubai Rodd. Afterwards speeches were made by the President of the meeting and Mr. Malebennur the Secretary of the Samaj. The meeting came to the close after the opening ceremony and thanks giving.

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on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER
General Insurance Co
is growing into a
healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

It rests on the people of India to make the
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
A Strong Institution.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 28 1928

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

TRADE AND EMPIRE.

BY KRISTODAS.

It is an old old saying that the Empire follows the trade. This has now been frankly acknowledged by no less a person than the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett in his speech at the farewell dinner given to him. Thus he said "I believe it is absolutely true so far as, at any rate, of the representatives of big European business are concerned, that they are not ultimately concerned in the question whether India is part of the British Empire or whether it is not. What they are concerned is that conditions in India should be such as to conduce to big business." This frank statement clears the air of much of the cant and hypocrisy with which we are unfortunately too familiar. The holy mission of England to uplift the depressed masses and to teach self-government to submerged classes, the White man's burden and similar unctuous expressions are discarded and a plain realistic picture is placed before us. Not that anyone in this country was deluded by these sentiments but some of the European powers may have placed their faith in them though those who are familiar with the history of John Bull will not be so deluded. Some of us have always maintained that it is Big Busines which is behind all this Empire building and the wars in China and elsewhere. The Flag is meant to push forward sales of Manchester and Birmingham and the outposts of British merchants in different parts of the world are stations for the Empire. Just as it is Big Business which is behind all international complications, it is also Big Business which is behind all these frantic attempts to retain British control by Simon Commissions and Butler Committees. It is realised that any loosening of the control by the British will lead to loss of British trade. It is not therefore true, as Sir Basil would have us to believe, that the British businessman does not care very much whether the Home Member is Mr. Crerar or Pundit Motilal Nehru. He cares very much indeed that the Home Member and the Commerce Member and the Railway Member must all be British as otherwise the monopoly enjoyed by the British Commercial community will have to disappear. The plausible and suave reasoning therefore of Sir Basil Blackett is false and misleading.

BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER.

Anyone who has followed the ups and downs of the fight with regard to Indianisation of services will be in a position to refute the position taken by the Finance Member. Every post which goes to an Indian is so much vantage ground lost for the European business community which realised its true position. It is not the few jobs that go to an Indian or a non-Indian which matter but it is the power that goes with these jobs to be of help to Indian or non-Indian trades and industries which matters. A Tom, Jones or Smith could not even with the best of intentions help Indian industries as Director of Industries but a Bharucha could in the course of one year show good results and Dr. Rawby, a Punjabi, has shown what a splendid organisation he can create for the development of Punjab industries. Why talk of trade and industries alone? Gujarat and Sindh would not have had the generous and sympathetic treatment of their flood relief question had there been a non-Indian as Finance Member.

TAKE AWAY TRADE AND IMPERIALISM CRUMBLES.

The statement made by Sir Basil regarding the attitude of Britishers in this land conveys a lesson which he perhaps wanted it the least to be conveyed. It is that Imperialism is so much bound up with Imperial trade that if you take away the incentive for one, the incentive for the other disappears. The Lever Soaps combine, for instance, has spread its tentacles in Africa in several places to secure its much needed copra and other raw products for its industry. It would put forward its last penny before it allows any iota of British influence to disappear. The same is the case with oil and the ever increasing ferment in Palestine and round about is for nothing else than for securing the largest area of oil

of both the Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce to the different suggestions put forward in the note put up by the Tariff Board was extremely significant as showing how British commercial interests do not like to let go hold of the position they have attained or will attain as a result of their political superiority. It is very well for Sir Basil Blackett to say "I believe it is absolutely true so far as, at any rate, of the representatives of big European business are concerned, that they are not ultimately concerned in the question whether India is part of the British Empire or whether it is not." I wonder how such a statement came to be made by such a shrewd politician a sSir Basil Blackett. Surely he must know that to safeguard even the interests of a few European merchants, European powers have thrown in their weight against any ordered Government being evolved in China where they know that the establishment of a decent national Government will sound the death-knell of all their power which has made them amass crores in Shanghai and Hongkong. European trading interests similarly know that though they will be allowed to trade in a self-governing India, they will not have that political power which they enjoy at present due to their being the ruling class.

LONDON CHAMBER AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

British Chambers like the London and Manchester Chambers of Commerce are always held up as models of what a Chamber of Commerce should always be. It appears however that everything that glitters is not gold. The British "Export Gazette" points out a direction in which activities of that Chamber have run on in undesirable channels. Some Chambers in British Guiana some time ago received a better asking for the contribution of an article of from 1,000 to 2,000 words, to be inserted free of charge in the Inter-Imperial Trade numbers of the London Chamber's publication to be published in September next, "on condition that the local Chamber obtained at least one page of advertisements for insertion in the issue in question at a cost of £18 per page and pro rata." The "Export Gazette" observes that it is not in accord with the best traditions and practice of British journalsm to make editorial space the subject of a commercial bargain, either by offering the use of it in return for an advertisement contract, or for services rendered in obtaining such contract, or for any similar consideration. The journal modifies its statement afterwards by stating that there are papers and papers and all may not follow this ideal. In fact I know of a leading British paper which sent out a representative last year to canvass for advertisements in return for insertion of which publicity was assured to the advertisers. Anyhow it is not usual for a Chamber of Commerce to angle for advertisements in the manner in which the London Chamber appears to have done and to have thereby netted the income of £11,500 in 1927. Even Homer sometimes nods.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Discussions regarding unemployment have been raised both in the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures but anywhere Government have treated the question lightheartedly and have refused to attach to it that seriousness which the question deserves. The problem is of middle class unemployment which is also the problem in England where however it is treated in quite a different manner from what it is here. It merely shows the different viewpoints of the Governments in the United Kingdom and in this country according to the different constitutions of the administrations. When the Hon. Sir Cawasji Jehangir tried to draw out Mr. Lalji Naranji by asking him if he would persuade his constituents to take advantage of the Employment Bureau, he gave the right reply that they would do so when there was a responsible self-government. The "Times of India" and some of its flunkey correspondent tried to make out that Mr. Lalji's reply was "infra dig" and almost a sin. An attempt was made to drive a wedge between the capitalists and the middle class and the Swarajists and the middle class. This is of course in the usual game of things with the "Times" which passes sleepless nights unless there is some sort of change going on between some sections of the people. The capitalists and the Swarajists feel for the middle class as neither the alien bureaucracy nor the alien press would even feel, and our middle class need not be misled by the crocodile tears shedby the papers of the class of the "Times." They are in the habit of doing this for different sections of the public with the only object of weaning them away from the popular side. An employment bureau started by the Government would not be run on right lines and there might be inquisitorial questionings and springs which would not be condu- to the self-respect of candidates. Lalji therefore was perfectly right observing that the bureau would be ful only under a national Government. In order to vent its spite against him the "Times" publishes a letter from a correspondent asking why Mr. Lalji is offering lower rates for cotton to agriculturists. It would be germane to the purpose if comparative rates were given for Rajpipla (where Mr. Lalji is alleged to have offered lower rates) and the British territories outside. Without such comparative statistics the allegation becomes meaningless.

SWADESHI, KHADDAR AND BRITISH BOYCOTT COMPARED

(Continued from page 6.)

in India and there was the "Mishra" (mixed) swadeshi vow which referred to the cloth woven in India by hand or machine out of foreign yarn. Notwithstanding these graded vows, the Khaddar production could not continue to grow much in quantity but the mill production did receive a great impetus. The war profits of the Indian mills and the subsequent intensity of the Swadeshi campaign led to the growth in the number of mills which rose from 257 with 1,23,000 looms in 1921 to 334 mills with 1,59,000 looms in 1926. The Swadeshi spirit is continually in operation in the mind of the intelligent consumer though the practical result of his action is limited by the monetary sacrifice which he could make from his limited income. It must not be forgotten, however, that he makes the sacrifice and deprives himself even of any cultural development which that money may be able to get for him. The social conditions and expenditure are a continuous drain on his limited resources and an educated Indian has neither the money to buy latest books nor the leisure to read them. Life thus drags on even in the city and it is very essential that the young educated Indians realise this for the rapid cultural growth of the country along with the other civilised nations.

BRITISH BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

To include a larger body of men in the movement and to put forward a continuous practical programme before them till full Swaraj is attained, the Congress leaders, themselves the wearers of Khaddar, passed at the last Congress in Madras a resolution for the boycott of British cloth and of as many other British articles as possible. In its political effects the British boycott movement will draw a larger body of Indians inside it and concentrate the limited resources of that larger body against the products of one country alone, namely, Great Britain, with a view to secure full Swaraj in India, in the shortest period possible. As most of the imported cotton cloth comes from Lancashire, the British boycott movement will produce a very wholesome effect on the Indian mills and the hand-loom industry without exploiting the consumer's sentiment to an unfair degree as in the past. India has no quarrel with other countries of the world and only desires to put pressure on Britain to give up her stranglehold. It is common knowledge that British rule in India has been established and continued for the purpose of maintaining and increasing British trade with India and, therefore, if Indians desire Swaraj, they should do all they can to deprive Britain of that trade pending the attainment of Swaraj. It will still be open to Britain to trade with India afterwards on a fair basis without the sacrifice of Indian interests and without the preferential treatment meted out to British traders and goods by the Government machinery of customs, telegraphs, postage, preferential tariff duties, railway freights shipping rebates and subsidies, publicity department and various other devices maintained at the cost of the Indian taxpayer, a condition of things which would not be possible under a self-governing India.

COMMON PLEDGE.

Both Khaddar and Swadeshi exclude British cloth. British Boycott also does the same. Can there be a common pledge devised so that the common objective should not be missed as far as British cloth is concerned? There may be three separate pledges for all the three separate sections if they so desire but all the three must emphasize upon the boycott of British cloth in their teachings. Swadeshists may add that they should encourage Swadesi cloth as much as possible and so far as they are concerned, they would use [illegible] Even under Swadeshi the handloom industry would get a greater impetus if machine-spun yarn on spindles set up in a ginning factory can be made available in the remotest villages for being woven. It must not, however, be forgotten that in riparian tracts along the big rivers like the Indus and the Ganges, the Narbada and the Godavari, the peasants will have no leisure for handloom weaving as they will be raising more than one crop in the year and will be occupied throughout. In the light of the foregoing discussion the following pledge may be suggestrd:—

"Until full Swaraj is attained, I shall not buy or use British cotton cloth except my existing stock nor as many other British articles as possible. I shall encourage Swadeshi cloth and Khaddar as far as I can."

As Boycott is intended against as many British articles as possible, the surplus resources of the masses should be concentrated against Britain alone and not spread over promoting the growth of many Swadeshi articles irrespective of the money and cultural cost to the consumer if other non-British but foreign articles can be had at a decidedly cheaper price.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1928.

The Soviet has turned the tables on Lord Cushenden. Cushenden didn't find things cushy.

• • • •

All the candidates for the Corporation presidentship, including Dr. M. C. Javle, have described themselves as Nationalists. The general belief that the Corporation contains more than one party is thus conclusively falsified.

• • • •

Inspector Hudson has raided two American tourist specials and discovered forbidden beverage. Americans do not regard it as a fatal blow to the Eighteenth Amendment.

• • • •

Ruminating on his own chequered career, Sir Tukoji Rao says:—

I regret to say that I never have been able to feel that any serious attempt has ever been made by the general public to understand my position, my ideas and aims.

The Bombay High Court didn't find them incomprehensible.

• • • •

Many of the reporters, who went to Burawaha, enjoyed the discovery of Sir Tukoji Rao's position and ideas and aims and methods. They jaunt about, smiling.

• • •

He says that whatever he does will be with the absolute concurrence of British Government. Since he is subject only to that condition, he can do anything he jolly well likes.

• • •

In what is called the "Sixth Dak Edition", the "Hindustan Times" says:—

One day more and Delhi citizens will be engaged in Municipal elections. It is gratifying to learn that a majority of the members have been returned unopposed.

What is frightfully dull to the people seems to please the Editor of "The Hindustan Times."

When recently votes were taken in the Bengal Council the President remarked that Mr. Mahendranath Maiti, a Swarajist, passed through both the lobbies and therefore his vote was lost. Mr. Mahendranath possibly thought that after the walk-out policy he had better launch new scheme of walk-about.

Sir Annamalai Chettiar has donate Rs. 20 lakhs for a University. Vulgar critics think that it is a mere ruse to make some stalwarts in the Council Opposition to run in all directions for the vice-chancellorship.

• • • • •

Recently, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, our political Jagadguru, ended a castigation of the "Times of India" saying "Patience please, Sheppard dear." At the Vigilance meeting in the Y. M. C. A., they had something to say about endearments in public places. Chuck it B. F., and condeseend to decent prose.

• • • • •

Orthodox Marwaris have ruled that widows should never never marry. Marwari widowers ask: "What next?"

• • • • •

The 5-H. Ld. is going into liquidation and Sir Reginald Ford is busy about it. My raffle-tickets are waiting for a prize and I half feel like inditing an epistle of twenty-three points and winding up: "Patience please, Reggie dear."

• • • • •

The Report on the working of the Post and Telegraph Department says that Rs. 8-1/2 lakhs had been landed at the head office in the shape of cheques and currency notes, sent in envelopes. Journalists who post voluminous copy and fail to get financial reciprocity now realise what is happening.

• • • • •

After leaving office the first time, Sir Provash Mitter declared why he signed the Rowlatt Report. He said that he followed Cabinet Convention and signed it like a hero. Now here is Dr. Subbarayan explaining his dogged tenacity in holding office:—

The Hon. Member says, it is unheard of under any constitution. May I point out, Mr. President, that in 1903, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. afterwards Lord Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton and Lord Balfour of Burleigh resigned, but Mr. Balfour still carried on. They resigned, it may be stated, by telling the Prime Minister. Even then, Prime Minister remained.

That's the one lesson of Lord Balfour's life. To what base uses Horatio!

• • • • •

A citizen of Utsira was charged with having said that half of the town council were idiots. He was offered his discharge if he would give a written apology which he did in this wise:—

"The undersigned declares that one half of the council of this city are not idiots!"

A flashlight photo of H. E. the Governor and part[illegible]

Inauguration of electric lighting scheme —"Chronicle" Photo.

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